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Ada James papers, correspondence, 1914, Jane-1915, May. Wis Mss OP, Box 18, Folder 4 [unpublished]

James, Ada Lois, 1876-1952

[s.l.]: [s.n.], [unpublished]

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oshkosh, wis Jan. 24, 1914

Dearest Comrade of whom I think most and write to least, because I know that you understand my stresses of work.

I told you of the Journal which refused one article and did not print the others (yours and mine) until I resolved to squander the W.W.S.A. shekel and to telephone. Well, Mr. Campbell had been away, his mail unopened, assurance that he would publish articles, directions to managing editor, protests that he wants my propaganda continued.

I did not send your Peckham article as all Milwaukee papers had necrologs, But I used part of the material for an " appreciation" which I wrote for the German Wausau paper. By mistake part of your sheet was torn but you can fix it up for one of your papers. I also return the clever short article as I feel that it ought to go in somewhere under your name as I did not go east. Journal never prints signatures and Free press only takes mine though in the only two instances when I used articles without rewriting and SIGNED the names of contributors they did not print them.

YOU MUST COME TO THE NEXT BOARD MEETING AND STAY WITH ME. HAVE MUCH TO TELL WHICH I CAN NOT WRITE.

Lovingly

Lynnie Emalden

State Headquarters

Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association

Waukesha, Wisconsin

January 25/14

Dear Ada James:-

Nellie McCarthy as you picture her looks pretty good to me. I don't see how we can do better for the extension committee. Will you see if you can enlist her services? If she really does something worth while I think we can pay her expenses though I have no authority for this without action of the board.

Your ideas of the leaflet are good. Am anxious to see your draft. What would you think of a leaflet issued by the National simply showing how suffrage has advanced throughout the world up to the present time? This data, it seems to me, makes a strong appeal.

Cordially as ever,

Theodora N. Johnson

Draft for leaflets just come.

Look good to me. Must consult
Miss Curtis and Bro. Keefe.

WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

431-432 WASHINGTON BLDG. MADISON

PRESIDENT
MRS. HENRY M. YOUMANS
WAUKESHA

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MISS ZONA GALE
FORTAGE

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON LEEK
BLOIT

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. CYRUS CROSBY
RHINELANDER

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

HONORARY PRESIDENT
REV. OLYMPIA BROWN
RACINE

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. JOSEPH JASTROW
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RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. A. J. ROGERS
MILWAUKEE

TREASURER
E. E. ROBINSON
KENOSHA

AUDITORS
MISS GWENDOLIN B. WILLIS
MILWAUKEE
MRS. BEN HOOPER
OSHKOSH

Thursday A.M.

Miss Ada James
Richland Center
Wis.

Dear Ada James:

Your letter seemed to require a longer answer than could be compressed into a night letter. Was sorry not to telegraph as you requested.

Mrs Kahlenbergs proposition looks attractive but I wonder if it will hold water. The Federation must have changed greatly since I knew it well if one of its committees can go ahead and undertake thus nonchalantly the publication of a good sized pamphlet in a large edition. I wonder if Mrs K- realizes the size of the pamphlet and the size of the edition. It seems to me we should have several thousand. There are a hundred members in the legislature and should we not have an average of 50 pamphlets for each member, making an edition of 5,000?

If Mrs K's committee really can and will go ahead with this, assume the responsibility of the publication and let us have say half the edition, I think we can forego the pride of having our name on the pamphlet. But there should be a very clear understanding with Mrs K-, a written contract would I think be essential. Of course we must have something substantial to show our organization for the expenditure of the money paid Mr Wrabetz and for the work of your committee. Go ahead and confer with Mrs K- and find out what she really can do. I do not think our committee should commit itself without full knowledge of her capacity and her plans.

Now in relation to Mr Wrabetz, I think we should accept his offer of a reduction of \$20.00 and assure him if the present board has any more work of this kind we will give it to him. Of course we cannot bind future boards. The basis on which we make a request for the reduction is a perfectly fair and just one. He made the estimate of the cost of the work \$50.00 and then went ahead without our knowledge and contracted for a bill of twice that amount without letting us know. It seems to me he should have informed us when he learned the cost of the work.

To return to the pamphlet it would be all right I think to insert a page at the back of the book asking the attention of women to the initiative and referendum and giving one or two illustrations of the use of the referendum elsewhere. I do not see that there is any need of a lengthy publication of the referendum. I believe these pamphlets will have to be circulated without cost to those who receive them. I do not see how we can sell a pamphlet of this kind.

This is a higglety-pigglety letter. I am getting ready to go to Milwaukee for the day. Glad things are more comfortable

at your home. You certainly have had strenuous times.

Always affectionately

Theodora Agnew

Per sec.

[1918? Jan 21]

Dear Ma: -

Your telegram did reach
me - and thank you so much
for sending it. I turned
over in my mind through the
fact that I shall not be
able to attend the next
board meeting - neither and I
leave for California early in
February - and so I concluded
I would better go to this one.
I was sorry you could not be
there - and appreciated your

4
promptness.

I am very hearty in favor
of all the first part of Mrs.
Bergin's resolution. - And
you know how strongly I believe
in women's organizing industrially.
And since our only present form
of women's organizing industrially
is women's trade unions, I
believe, as you know, with all my
heart in these. - If by the
last part of the resolution
she means some big way of
organizing women industrially,
I should like to see that fed
up with suffrage. But of the

means one present way of
trade organizations - I should
love to talk that over
thoroughly before I can feel that
that is the way. I am quite
open minded about it, though. A
Romanian Industrial Party - or
something of the sort, linked
with Romanian Support Party seems
to me a great thing. ^{at home} But for
the Supportists to engage in organizing
the trade unions, I can not
quite see. Yet these of course
are our only organs now. - When
the next big Romanian strike
comes - why not let grow out
of it a great Romanian Industrial

Party - like the Thomas Peace
Party - and Ben Luffrage
links up with both these,
hand and head and heart!

All good wishes to you in
Madison. I feel as if I were
running away - as I am.

But you and Mrs. Hodges
and Miss Curtis will do
it - and I'm thankful

that we have you. My love
to you. - I saw Crystal
in New York in December
looking so well. -

Respectfully yours,
Lou Cole

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Executive Committee

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., CHAIRMAN
MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, MD., CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE
MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, JR., PA.
MRS. MARY BEARD, N. Y.
MRS. GILSON GARDNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. WILLIAM KENT, CAL.
MRS. ELSIE HILL, CONN.
MRS. CRYSTAL EASTMAN BENEDICT, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 6, 1914.

Miss Ada James,
Richland Centre, Wis.

My dear Miss James:-

We are planning a nation-wide demonstration on May 2nd, in behalf of the Federal Amendment, and should like to ask your cooperation in the demonstration in your state.

The plan is to have in each of the 48 states a procession, open air rally or demonstration of some kind on the 2nd of May, so in each of the 48 states women will be giving expression to the support which they feel for the Federal Amendment.

We wish each state to get up the kind of demonstration which is most suited to its own peculiar conditions.

On May 9th there will be a procession in Washington, which will be the culmination of the simultaneous demonstration all over the country the preceding week. We hope that your state will send as large a delegation as possible to this procession in Washington.

One of our workers, Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, is expecting to be in your state within the next two weeks, and would like to have the opportunity of meeting you and explaining to you all the details of this plan, in the hope that you will put it through in your state. I am writing to ask that you give Mrs. Stubbs an opportunity of laying our plans before you when she arrives. She will write you as to the exact time she is expecting to pass through your state.

Thanking you for any help you may be able to give in this plan for a national demonstration, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alice Paul

Chairman Congressional Union.

AP/MAH

WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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MILWAUKEE
MRS. BEN HOOPER
OSHKOSH

Feb. 9, 1914.

Dear Ada, I feel, as you do, about Mr. Matley's work. When we talked this matter over and I asked him to do the work he said that his charge would be \$7 a day and he estimated that this bill would be \$50, though he did not say just how much as he said it would be impossible for him to say without knowing how much material he would have to go over. You know that he is the man Mr. McCarthy recommended. Wouldn't it be well to write to Mr. McCarthy and ask him what he thinks of the work and the bill? Mr. McCarthy, you remember, said that he would tell us whether the charge was right, etc. Mr. Matley made no mention of type-writing charges when he was engaged to do the work. Mr. Matley knows that this matter was to be used as a pamphlet for the public so I can not see

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Why he did not expand, or explain
briefly, the meaning of each bill. Mr. Mahety,
when I told him that these, merely named
bills would need explanation, said that
he could do it easily - but at the rate he
has made for his bill it seems dangerous to
let him do it unless it is strictly understood
that this work is more than paid for by
the bill he has already sent in. His first
estimate of the work was \$50, but he said
that was merely an estimate. We had better ask
Mr. Mc Carthy, who employs Mr. Mahety for
this kind of work, about both the charge and
the nature of the work.

I will write a Suffrage School article for
the next Citizen and you write one, too, and
we shall see what will happen. I wish we
might have one or two National people - for the
sake of inspiring confidence. Mrs. Ella Stenou

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and Mrs. Geely as some two people who
are equally good.

The National Antis are coming to Milwaukee
on the 13th and to Madison on the 17th of this month.
Mrs. Gudden is speaking of sending them a challenge
to debate in Milwaukee. I think likely that
this will be done - though, to my mind, it
is doubtful whether they accept it.

Am glad you are taking the Congressional
Chairmanship - even temporarily.

Yours truly,
With love as ever,
Alice Curtis.

sent for
my father
7/11/14

Card to Mrs James

Feb. 10, 1914.

Mrs. Henry Youmans,
Waukegan, Wisc.

My dear Mrs. Youmans:-

After seeing in the papers that Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, representing the Congressional Union, is out here to solicit co-operation from the various suffrage associations in the City of Chicago in organizing for a parade to be held on May 2nd, I want to explain the position of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on this point.

I do not know whether you have kept informed in regard to the differences of policy existing between the Congressional Union and the National Association. The National is following out the policy, adopted each year at its annual convention, of strictly non-partisan political action and the Congressional Committee of the National Association has announced that it will campaign against individuals opposed to suffrage in the coming Congressional elections in the Fall, regardless of their party. The Congressional Union, on the other hand, has split off from the National Association and adopted a policy of its own, which was announced over the signatures of its Executive Committee in Washington several weeks ago. In this statement they said that if the Democratic party, being the party in power, did not pass the woman suffrage amendment at this session of Congress, they would go into their Congressional districts next Fall and try to defeat for election all Democrats, friends and foes alike. The Congressional Union was formed out of the organization of women appointed to carry on the parade in Washington last year. After the parade, they were organized into the Congressional Union, which organization is patterned exactly along the lines of Mrs. Pankhurst's organization in England. By drawing this parallel, I do not in any way wish to have it understood that I am criticising it. The officers are self-appointed and continue in office as long as they choose to serve. When the President retires, she appoints her successor, and the membership of the Union has no voice either in the policy of it or in the election of its Executive Committee. At the last convention in Washington the Congressional Union resigned as an affiliated member of the National and applied for an auxiliary membership on the grounds of economy. Under the new constitution, adopted at the last convention, it requires a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council to admit a suffrage organization to the membership of the National organization. The Executive Council consists of the Presidents of the state associations and the National Board. The Congressional Union has not as yet received the necessary two-thirds vote, so at the present time they are not in any way connected with the National Association.

H. T. FRANCE
Fine Art
Commercial Job Printing,

Blue River, Wis., 3/18 1914

Mr. Oscar Munson
Braz, Wis.

Dear Sir-

Relative to the cost of equipment for a general printing plant such as you spoke of today, I have just referred to my catalogue and I would place the estimate at from 2500 to 3000 dollar, depending of course

3/18/14

H. T. FRANCE
Fine Art
Commercial Job Printing,

7

Blue River, Wis., 19

upon the kind of equipment selected. This would include such as, power, news press, jobber, stamper, lincing machine, perforator, paper cutter, proof press, lead & slug rack, stands cases, inking stone, sub faint, addressing machine, register cases & register, dry rack, counter etc. A great deal depends upon whether you buy new or second hand machinery, stands, cases etc., but to equip the office in what might be termed modern

H. T. FRANCE
Fine Art
Commercial Job Printing,

3/18/14

#3

Blue River, Wis.,

19

style would take, in fair estimation, about \$3000, besides inks, paper stock samples, etc. Trusting this information may be of assistance to you and thanking you kindly for your inquiry of me, I remain,

Yours very resp.

H. T. France

P.S. I would suggest that an outline be drawn of the class of work you wish to do, the expected circulation, etc and a selection of material, etc be made in

3/18/14

H. T. FRANCE
Fine Art
Commercial Job Printing,

* 4

Blue River, Wis., _____ 19

order to ascertain a more accurate estimate.
The estimate given here in would not include
any type setting machinery. A Linotype
would cost about \$2500, as a Matype about
\$1500. Let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Yours very truly,

H. T. F.

3 MONADNOCK STREET
DORCHESTER, MASS.

March 22 1914

Dear Miss James:

A curious request has
come to me from Wisconsin.
Enclosed is a copy of the

letter, which explains
itself. I know

that my father used to
own land in Viroqua;

I have heard him describe
^{some of} it as beautiful land,

with two white birch
trees on it, which he

and my mother had
named Harry & Lucy.

He had sold it all, and

I have not the slightest
moral claim to the land,
& shall be glad to release
any shadow of a legal
~~claim~~ claim that I may
have; but I want to be
sure that I am releasing
it to the right person.

Mr. Bennett is a complete
stranger to me. May I
trouble you to find
out from someone
in Viragua whether
he is all right; and
especially whether
W. M. Wagner (in whose

[1914, MAR. 22]

3 MONADNOCK STREET
DORCHESTER, MASS.

1914

favor the quitclaim deed
that he encloses is made
out) is really the present
owner of the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of
the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11,
Township 13 North,
Range 3 West, in
Vernon County.

I want to be sure
that in signing this
paper I shall really
be getting the present
holder of the land
out of a legal diffi-
culty, instead of

possibly creating a legal
difficulty for him.

Probably it is
all right, but it is
best to be sure.

Regretting to
trouble you, but
hoping that you
can get the information
for me, I remain

Yours always cordially
Alice Stone Blackwell.

Isn't it splendid how suffrage
is booming these days! I
hope your mother & mine
know about it.

No. 5-0186

D. H. James

TO

Ada James

Warranty Deed

REGISTER'S OFFICE

County of Richland

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Received for Record this 25 day of

March A. D. 1917

at 9³⁰ o'clock A.m., and recorded in

Vol 5-8 of Deeds on page 635

Charles Carson
Register of Deeds

P. J. Deputy

city

D. G. James
 grantor of *Richland* County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants
 to *Miss Ada James*
 grantee of *Richland* County, Wisconsin, for the sum of
One DOLLARS

the following tract of land in *City of Richland Center, Richland* County, State of Wisconsin, to-wit:
Lots One (1), Four (4), Five (5), and Eight (8)
Block 54 (fifty-four) in the City of Richland
Center.

WITNESS, the hand... and seal... of said grantor... this *23rd* day of *March* 19*17*.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of
Mattie Householder (SEAL)
Charles Larson (SEAL)
D. G. James (SEAL)
Have no wife (SEAL)

STATE OF WISCONSIN }
Richland County } ss

Personally came before me this *23* day of *March* A. D. 19*17*
 the above named *D. G. James*
 to me known to be the person who executed the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the same.

Oscar B. James
 Notary Public *Richland* County, Wis.
 My Commission expires *Mar 25* 19*17*

Boaz Wis 3/23 - 14

Miss Ada James
Richland Center, Wis.

Miss James:-

Enclosed find a letter from Mr. Frame
which I had a talk with the other day in regard
to the "talked off" paper proposition

Hoping this will be of information to you
in your ~~ref~~ investigation.

I am

Yours truly
Oscar Monson

A H S
505 FIFTH AVENUE .

March 24th, 1914.

My dear Miss James:-

A plan has been proposed to the Executive Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which we believe has elements of great promise for the cause. If successful it would vastly increase the number of active workers, would add materially to the income of the State Associations, and would provide a constantly growing fund for the campaign states, the Congressional Committee and other general uses.

You can see that it is very important indeed that this plan be carefully tested. We have thought of a method of experimentation which I think will serve perfectly, and I am writing to ask you if you won't give me your help.

Our need at the moment is the names and addresses of a few women in each community who are earnest believers in suffrage, yet are not of the more active local workers. We want to write them, as we shall write you, of the plan and its possibilities. It is a matter to be carefully studied and tested, and if you will send me these names we shall be able to make the preliminary moves at once.

Laid up as I am with my broken ankle, I am forced to depend on my friends. You will surely help me in this, won't you? Send me names and addresses -- and let them be of those who are earnest believers but not the local leaders -- for these are busy enough as it is.

With sincere thanks for the assistance I feel sure you will give --

Yours sincerely,

Anna H Shaw

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston
Stephen S. Wise
Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale
Florence Kelley
Witter Bynner

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Telephone: Back Bay 4717

Contributing Editors
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall
Reginald Wright Kauffman

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Editor-in-Chief
Alice Stone Blackwell

Manager
Agnes E. Ryan

March 29, 1914

My dear Miss James:

Many thanks for the information. I have sent Mr. Bennett the desired quit-claim deed.

It seems to me a capital plan to tabulate the votes in the Wisconsin Legislature as you are doing ^{in the Journal of}. May I mention it as a suggestion to others? And when you get through I wish you would send me the general result for publication, if you find that those members who

opposed suffrage mostly ~~and~~
opposed the other good bills.

Massachusetts has
just become a campaign
State, & we are hilarious. Three
big American flags adorn
the front of our Headquarters.
Now it must pass
another Legislature & then
go to the voters.

Yours cordially

Alicia Stone Blackwell.

Please reply to my home
address — 3 Monadnock St
Dorchester
Mass.

My dear Vida: -

1914, MAR. 30

Richard and I want to
send our love to the new boy, and
likewise to his mother and the big
brother, - and then will say like
old Rip Van Winkle - May be

live long - and
prosper.

Be careful of
yourself - don't over-
do.

Love from

Edith

May 30 '14.

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Minutes of Official Board Meeting.

Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, April 6, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 11 A.M.

Mrs. Youmans, President, in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Youmans, Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Robinson, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Rogers.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Treasurer's report read and approved. Report showed \$456.24 cash on hand.

The future relation of the Association to the National Association was discussed. The question was whether to remain "affiliated", which under the new requirements of the National, would involve an annual payment to the National of five percent of the budget of the State Association with a representation of one delegate for each one hundred members; or to become "auxiliary" (a newly established relationship with the National) by paying one hundred dollars flat and cutting down the number of delegates probably to two.

In 1913, as an affiliated organization, Wisconsin paid one hundred dollars and a fee of fifty dollars, with one delegate to each one hundred members. Seven states are already reported to have become "auxiliary", since the adoption by the National of its new constitution. The Board deferred action on the question.

The relative merits of the "Shafroth" and the "Bristow" Woman Suffrage resolutions to amend the Constitution of the United States were discussed, as supported by the Congressional Committee of the National Association and the Congressional Union, respectively.

A motion was carried that the Secretary be instructed to write Mrs. Mary W. Bennett, Secretary of the Official Board of the National, endorsing the following communication which was sent to that Board from Des Moines at the time of the Mississippi Valley Conference, March 29-April 2, signed by five Presidents of state associations and by forty other women:

"The undersigned feel that the Shafroth resolution to amend the Constitution should be left in committee until after next convention. Were this done it would avoid chance for confusion which might ensue were two suffrage resolutions simultaneously before the country and would give time for mature consideration of a measure which many of us do not understand and which we want to act on with deliberation. Accordingly we urge the Official Board to instruct the Congressional Committee not to push the Shafroth resolution, nor to ask its report from Senate Committee. Further, that the Official Board request said Senate Committee not to report the Shafroth resolution until so requested by Suffrage Convention."

A motion was carried that a bill of Voyta Wrabitz of Madison, amounting to \$104.50 for compilation of action of members of present legislature on bills of special interest to women, be referred to Miss Ada James to be settled on the best terms possible.

A motion was carried that Miss Curtis be instructed to take action if practicable, for the omission of the apostrophe and s

from the word Woman's in the official title of this Association as recorded at the Capitol.

A communication from Mrs. Quackenbush, Chairman Education, Committee, was read proposing a new edition at once of Social Forces, which has a balance to its credit of \$75, demand for the pamphlet being steady and the printer's forms still available. Accordingly a motion was carried that a new edition be issued with a few changes and a few new advertisements, as suggested by Mrs. Quackenbush, at an estimate of \$175.

The question of creating a State Congressional Chairmanship was discussed, but left to President to decide.

Meeting adjourned to 2 P.M.

Meeting called to order at 8 P.M.

A motion was carried that Miss Curtis be authorized to collect \$75, with which to purchase ready-print suffrage material for use in the newspapers of the state.

A motion was carried that Miss Cole be placed in charge of the Civic Study work of the State in connection with Mrs. L.C. Irish of the Civic Society of Chicago.

A motion was carried that the headquarters of this Association be removed from Madison to Waukesha, May 1st.

A motion was carried that the Wisconsin Citizen be continued at a minimum size of four pages of the present dimensions, under the editorship of the President, and from the President's office, monthly; and sent to officers and members of Committees, to Presidents and Secretaries of local societies, and to the Treasurer's list of contributors of money, also that the present list be continued through this year, and that anyone not receiving the paper can have it by paying 25 cents a year.

A motion was carried that a chairman on speakers for Chautauques and county fairs be appointed by the President as soon as possible.

Plans for the Suffrage Training School at Madison were discussed. The week beginning June 18th was recommended as the best time for it.

A call from this Association to the local societies, was drawn up and adopted, urging demonstrations on May 2, as part of a nation-wide effort, to be made on that day to further the work of obtaining an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting suffrage to women.

June 27. Rogers, push the Suffrage resolution, may be for its report from Senate Secretary. Further, that the original board request said Senate Committee not to report the Shaferth resolution until so requested by Suffrage Association.

A motion was carried that a bill of \$104.50 for completion of copies of reports of members on bills of special interest to women, be referred to Miss Lee Jones to be settled on the best terms possible.

A motion was carried that Miss Curtis be instructed to visit societies if practicable, for the omission of the reports and

[1914?] Apr. 28

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

WAUKESHA, WIS.

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

COMMITTEES

MRS. HENRY M. YOUNG, WAUKESHA
PRESIDENT

MRS. A. J. ROGERS, 733 RACINE ST.
MILWAUKEE
RECORDING SEC'Y.

MRS. JOSEPH JASTROW, MADISON
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y

MISS E. E. ROBINSON, KENOSHA
TREASURER

MISS ZONA GALE, PORTAGE
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON LEEK, BELOIT
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. C. P. CROSSBY, RHINECLANDER
THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

MISS GWENDOLIN B. WILLIS, MILWAUKEE
AUDITORS

MRS. BEN HOOPER, OSHKOSH
AUDITORS

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN, RACINE
HONORARY PRESIDENT

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LITERATURE COMMITTEE

MRS. B. C. GUDDEN, OSHKOSH
PRESS COMMITTEE

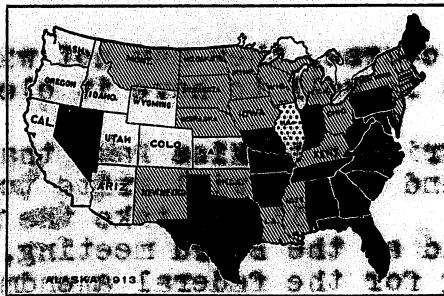
MRS. EDWARD S. JORDAN, KENOSHA
FINANCE COMMITTEE

MISS ADA L. JAMES, RICHLAND CENTER
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. WILLIAM P. LEEK, BELOIT
CHURCH COMMITTEE

MRS. A. S. QUACKENBUSH, PORTAGE
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

MRS. M. COOKE, DARLINGTON
LECTURE COMMITTEE



WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENTIAL, PARTIAL
COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

Dear Ada:

188 E. W. ...

I came back Sunday, and I am glad to hear from you. But because I came back on Sunday, I am so overwhelmed yet with things that must be done, that I shall have to miss this board meeting. I am sorry.

I have a letter from Miss Paul, which was here awaiting me. I am writing to her that, as she knows, I have ever sympathy with the federal amendment, and should be glad to see an organization here working to promote it. But is there anything---I am asking you this now, and not her?--to prevent our present organization, most of whose members are members of the Union too---from simply bending all our energies now to the Bristow amendment, and working through the plant which we already have, instead of starting a new one, with all its loss of expense and time. Can you see any objection to this? Can this not come up at the board meeting, and be discussed, and possibly adopted; without the new organization, and the new convention. If one state organization after another turned its energies toward the Federal amendment, and let the state work go, wouldn't the thing be accomplished much more simply. We've just got into one organization--let's stay there--but work for the constitutional amendment, now that our state referendum has failed. Unless, of course, we wish to put in the county and presidential bills too, first. I should heartily favor that--unless something has occurred to change the situation as I last knew it.

There is another point: If the Union expected us to follow its policy of defeating Democrats, in such a state organization, I should not want to go in on any state organization of the Union, in any case. It would keep me from it, just as it keeps me from their Advisory

Officers

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SOUTH KAUKAUNA, WIS.
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT, MRS. A. F. ROTE
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EAU CLAIRE, WIS.
GENERAL FEDERATION SECRETARY,
MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD CROSSBY
RACINE, WIS.

Wisconsin Federation
of
Women's Clubs
1912-1914

District Divisions

FIRST, MRS. D. O. JENSEN
SECOND, MRS. B. M. KOWSTON
THIRD, MISS MAE CONNOR
FOURTH, MRS. P. A. FRODO
FIFTH, MRS. J. S. WADSWORTH
SIXTH, MRS. B. H. EDWARDS
SEVENTH, MRS. J. W. HOBBS
EIGHTH, MRS. ANNA LATHROP
NINTH, MISS LOUISE PHINLEY
TENTH, MRS. M. S. REAWLEY
ELEVENTH, MRS. W. J. MORGAN

OFFICE OF 234 Lashrip St
Madison WIS., Apr 13 1914

Miss Ada James,
Richland, Center, Wis.

Dear Miss James: - I was present at the Suffrage Convention and heard you suggest sending out a pamphlet to the Women of the State showing how the Legislature voted. I understood you are not now intending to follow this plan as some are afraid of its effect. If you do not do this what would you think of my Committee on Industrial & Social Conditions of the Federate sending out this information? My Committee approve and it would get all the information before the women belonging to the Federation.

If you think it well for me to do this will you ~~not~~ give me all the information you have on hand and advise me as to how other facts can be obtained.

The Club women should be interested in all the "betterment" bills and incidently they would learn who stood for women's suffrage.
(M.S.H.) Lillian H. Pahlberg

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS WAUKESHA, WIS.

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

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PRESS COMMITTEE

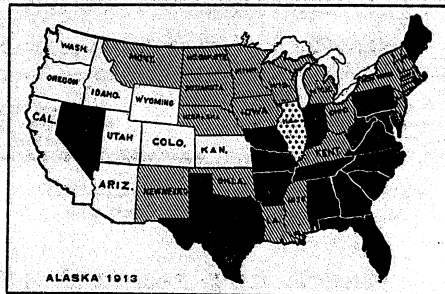
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WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
 DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENTIAL, PARTIAL
 COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
 SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
 DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

6/5- 14

Dear Ada James:

I have consulted the powers that be, at the office and they make the following bid:

Pamphlet 48 pages substantially like the enclosed in size, with cover 1,000 - \$40.00, 6,000 - \$90.00. They tell me they could hardly complete the 6,000 before the suffrage school but could no doubt finish some of them.

Dont you think it would be well to place at the top of each page a heading showing the character of the bill. I have made suggestions on the enclosed sheets. Also dont you think the method used on each page should be the same as all the others? Is there any reason for having "assembly vote" on one sheet and "assembly vote on final passage" on another? It would look better if we could have them all alike as assembly vote and senate vote.

Have you made any introduction? The forty pages will provide for the introduction and also for a couple of pages for the initiative and referendum as you suggest. What had you thought about giving the pamphlet for title and what about the index? Perhaps you have covered all these things but as they come into my mind, I suggest them. Since you know so much more about the pamphlet than any of the rest of us it will no doubt be easier for you to have it printed in Richland Center and if your local office will meet these figures or any where near meet them it may be as well for you to go ahead and have it done there.

If we do it here we will have to know at once since the office is crowded for time.

Most cordially,

Theodore M. Youmans

Per H.H.

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

PRESIDENT
MRS. HENRY M. YOUMANS
WAUKESHA

431-432 WASHINGTON BLDG.
MADISON

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. A. J. ROGERS
MILWAUKEE

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, MRS. E. S. JORDAN, KENOSHA
VICE-CHAIRMAN, HARRIET F. BAIN, KENOSHA

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ALICE WACKERHAGEN, RACINE
3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. LOUIS HOBBS, MADISON
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7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. LOUIS BUDDENHAGEN, NEILLSVILLE

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. ISAAC WITTER, GRAND RAPIDS
9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. MAUD L. MCCREERY, GREEN BAY
10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. L. D. HARVEY, MENOMONIE
11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. MARY SCOTT JOHNSON, SUPERIOR

TREASURER, EMMA E. ROBINSON
454 PRAIRIE AVE., KENOSHA, WIS.

Estimated Expense Account per month-

Organizer- Miss Curtis-	\$100.00
Expense of organizer(R. R. fare, hotel, etc.)	60.00
Stenographer and official Sec'y.- Mrs. Haight-	50.00
Office rent-	15.00
Postage-	15.00
Telephone-(including tolls)	10.00
Electric light-	4.00
Multigraphing & printing-	30.00
Stationary-	16.00
	<hr/>
Total-	300.00

Disbursements for 6 months, Jan. 1st, 1914, to July 1st, 1914-

January-	342.93
February-	68.81
March-	422.43
April-	349.57
May-	303.44
June-	301.64
	<hr/>
Total-	1788.82
Average per month-	298.14

Jan. 1st, 1914, Cash on hand-	926.43
Total receipts from Jan. 1st to July 1st,-	1047.70
	<hr/>
Total-	1974.13
Total disbursements from Jan. 1st to July 1st,-	1788.82
	<hr/>
Balance on hand July 1st, 1914,	185.31

Emma E. Robinson
State Treasurer,
Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage
Association.

1914, June 30, Form 1204

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	NIL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION



TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	NIL

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT RICHLAND CENTER, WIS.

NO 11 AU GU 14

WASHINGTON, D.C. 1210 PM JUNE 30

MISS ADA JAMES, 17

RICHLAND CENTER WIS.

WIRE ME WHETHER YOU ARE EXPECTING US TO SEND ORGANIZER MIDDLETON JULY AS PLANNED.

ALLICE PUAL.

130 PM.

Richland Center, Wis.
June, , 1914.

Dear friend:

We know that you are interested in equal suffrage and we also know how difficult it is to keep in close touch with the great movements, so we are taking it upon ourselves to send out letters with brief up to date information on the subject.

Women have full suffrage in nine states and presidential and municipal suffrage in Illinois.

Woman suffrage will go before the voters this fall in Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota & South Dakota,

In the following states it has passed one legislature and must go before another: Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania. Equal suffrage petitions are underway in Missouri, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

In the states where women vote they have the best laws concerning women and children, for instance the age of consent varies in these states from Eighteen to twenty-one years, and mothers are equal guardians with the father of their children. Judge Herrington of California says that since the women vote in the state it has been possible for the first time to carry on a systematic crusade against White Slavery. The women of California in less than three years have more than trebled the "dry territory". The women of Illinois this spring closed ~~12~~ 1,125 saloons. The result is that woman suffrage has two and only two great enemies, the liquor interests and the social evil. But these are powerful interests both in our country and state. In the U.S. the white slave traffic is capitalized at over \$300,000,000. In our own state the liquor interests are capitalized at \$84,894,000.

The fact that the liquor interests controlled the last legislature is generally conceded.

In the last legislature a bill was defeated that would have made Wisconsin mothers equal guardians with the father of their children.

A bill to prohibit minors from loitering in premises to play billiards and pool was defeated as was a bill to prohibit treating, one manufacturer claiming that treating was necessary to "create appetites"

A bill to prohibit saloons within a mile of our state University was defeated although the bill was accompanied with immense petitions from the parents.

The Liquor Interests in their magazine are fighting woman suffrage in Wisconsin on the grounds that it will put them out of business !!!!!!!!

We too believe this and we also believe that every earnest, conscientious man and woman in the state should be given an opportunity to help in this fight against the vicious interests. Remember these interests are willing to spend large sums to keep us from "voting them out of existence" What are you willing to do?

Our county is asked to raise \$300. toward the state work, surely we can do this and more too.

Possibly we see this more forcibly than some, but ridding the state of the saloon and white slavery is not only a matter of patriotism but of religion.

Don't think because you cannot give a large sum that your contribution won't count. Everything from dollars to postage stamps will count, we know you will make it as large as you feel able to.

The \$300. must be sent in as soon as possible so will you not

[1914, JUNE]

2.

make your inclosure at once.? Of course your contribution will be considered confidential.

Yours for a coming victory

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Executive Committee

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., CHAIRMAN	MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, MD., CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE
MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., VICE-CHAIRMAN	
MRS. MARY BEARD, N. Y.	MRS. GILSON GARDNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, N. Y.	MISS ELSIE HILL, CONN.
MRS. CRYSTAL EASTMAN BENEDICT, N. Y.	MRS. WILLIAM KENT, CAL.
	MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, JR., PA.

HEADQUARTERS

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 8th, 1914.

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Miss James:

We are indeed delighted that you are willing to become a member of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union. It is splendid of you to be willing to help in this way.

With sincere appreciation of your co-operation, I am,

very truly yours,

Alice Paul
Chairman.

AP/G.

758 Stowell Ave.,

July 12, 1914.

Dear old pal,

I'd give anything if you were here today as I've had the most peculiar and most touching experience that I've ever had, and you could have been a great help, and maybe yet. Perhaps you have heard read of Grace Norton, the sporting woman who tried to commit suicide a while ago because Mr. Mr. Maloney a clerk in the comptroller's office gave her up. Then afterwards

U. S. District Attorney Goff
prosecuted Mr Maloney under
the Mann White Slave Act.

Arthur has had several inter-
views with her, and has ^{not} ob-
tained valuable testimony.
This morning he was
talking to her over the
telephone, and it occurred to
me that I would like to
say something to her. I did
and she broke into wild sobs,
and said "Oh Mrs Bartlett, no-
body will help me up, die
down, and I can't tell my
family because my young
sister has her life to live, and
my brothers are prominent men,
they don't know what I am."

3.

I had heard part of her story before from Arthur, and he had offered to help get her a position so I talked to her and told her that we would help. Then we arranged for a meeting in the committee room at the G. W. and instead of going to church we went down there. Before that time she was so suspicious she would not tell much to either Arthur or Mr Goff, but down there at the G. W. when ^{Arthur} I told her how ~~we~~ wanted to help her, and I offered to correspond with her and get her started, she broke down again, and she told Arthur

4
things that would make
your hair stand on end
about the the big men of this
town, and the graft system. She
bro't pictures of her family—
five fine, looking brothers
& a bright ~~sister~~ ^{looking} sister, and good intelligi-
father. Her mother died six years
ago. Her relatives think she is
a stenographer. Here is her
story - she ~~was~~ is twenty four
years old (looks my age), was
raised a good Catholic (she's part
French), got her schooling in a
convent and was never
told anything about life. At
the age of ^{seven} ~~eighteen~~, absolutely
innocent, not even knowing
how babies came into the world

she went on the stage, ^{5-1914, 1914} in Minneapolis.
A man took her out, gave her
wine for the first time in her
life, got her drunk, took her
right sewing to houses of ill fame,
sold her for ten dollars to a
land lady who kept her in
debt for party dresses. After
she once felt she could see no
way out. She has been in
Kitty William's place, and while
there never earned less than five
or six hundred a month, half
of which was hers - but as she
had to buy so many clothes
she couldn't save much altho
she has some money in the bank.

She is going ^{to} away from here to a sanitarium to rest up, she doesn't look dissipated, but looks tired, and she says she has just had a blood test and her blood is pure. She hasn't sported since April. She has great black eyes, and is not voluptuous looking. Her plan now is to study stenography and try to be straight. I warned her that she couldn't wear such fine clothes, and have such luxuries as a maid, but she said "What do they mean, when I can't associate with decent people, when I wake up Sunday morning and listen to the church

bells and know's nobody,
would call for me to go.

When I see ^{my} brother's dear
little children, and know
that I can never have any of
my own? Do you think I'd
ever face you if I wasn't
sick of it all if I didn't want
to be good? "Oh Add, it was
awful and wonderful! I've
can do anything to raise her
up, I'll feel that I've been worth
something. Don't you think that
thro some of the social workers
you know we can give her
work, and help her? I told her
about you, and Jane Adams and
all of the suffragists who wants
to help her, and she has promised
to try. She has enough money

8
to put herself thro the school
of stenography, then we'll have
to boost. She is very appealing
to me, and I think she feels
we are her only friends in the
city. She told Arthur she has
been offered \$1000 not to testify
before the state committee. ~~He~~
but did not accept. He has let
her off as she has been hounded
enough, and she is going to give
a private hearing to Senator
Lassdale and Arthur tomorrow.
Just think Ada - Eric Stern offered
her \$500 if she would sell her
innocent young sister to him!
Oh I could tell things! I
know you will be wise about
going about this matter, and
will not mention her name
to anyone just now as she
is a govt witness. The Irish

1914, July 12
girl I had heard of is not
Rose Knight of whom I can
get no track.

I'm afraid Arthur and I
will not get up just now
as we have promised to
visit in Marinette and it is
going to be more convenient
for her to have us at the
end of next week than any
time on account of other
company. Mama thinks
we'd better come to D - when
it's cooler - We'll have to
arrange a later jaunt -

Lots of love

I have this girl's ^{Mabel right}
name, and home address.

South Bend Ind.

July 17, 1914

My dear Miss James,

Your legislative record is admirable and much the most comprehensive thing of the sort I ever saw. Information is what is needed -

Yes - Hurrah - all around. Out of our

seven campaign states we
are sure to win something

I am here on a farm
with the family but will
be home in a few days.

Yours truly

Catharine W. Mullock

□ 9145 July 19

KENTFIELD
MARIN COUNTY
CALIFORNIA

My dear Miss James -

I have just heard from
Washington that you have
joined my "Committee of 100" of
the Congressional Union, and I
want to write you a word of
welcome. It has been a

pleasure to be chairman of
this committee as the response has
been so generous & so enthusiastic.

I wish we might see you
and have at our wonderful
display booth during the Exposition.

Yours sincerely

Elizabeth J. Kent.

July 19.

Chairman Com. of 100.

J. A. Atkinson, Miss.,
July 21, 1914.

Dear Aida girl,

Arthur and I came here Saturday night both tried out from the investigation. We have been getting up at half past five and working until eleven and after to get the examinations and material ready for the investigation. Of course ~~we~~ ^{Arthur} kept rather in the background on account of Mr. Swan. However he did conduct the secret session for

the inmates^{2.} & resortkeepers
Thursday night. A group of us
women attended nearly
every session, and I tell
you we learned more about
Milwaukee & the officials than
we would have in years. The
insolent, rude ones were those
whose toes were stepped on.

That Tweedy made a perfect
fool of himself, and so did
the mayor. Chief Jansen was
very supercilious and so
was Sullivan, the head of the
detectives. You found out just
what those people were. Really
Ada, the resortkeepers were

much more courteous, and I may add that they were at least open and above board in their vice while these others were not. The women - among them several from Westminster - declared they would all fight. Dist. Atty. Yockey to the finish. I think all of my friends who attended ended up by being good suffragists, and they all want to help the committee.

You certainly are the best brick I ever heard of! Grace Norton is pleased to death with your offer. She would be glad to have you write. Her address will be Miss Eva Massey (her right name)

15- ^{West} Oak St., Kankakee, Ill. ^(her home address) You
must never write to her in Kankakee by that name.
Of course she will have to take
the course ^{in stenography} first. I think if she
finishes that, it will show she is
in earnest. She says the clothes
don't mean anything to her,
they have brought too much misery,
and she'd rather be in a small
town than any place. She has had
an exam in mind since she gave
up the life and her blood is absolutely
pure, and so there is no danger there.
That is greatly in her favor.
She knows enough how to
dress in good taste - is not nearly
so flashy as Selia in any way we
have seen, and if she paints it
does not show. I shall encourage
her to get quiet tailormade things.
You are so dear to undertake her.
I hope Leslie & the sports of your city
never saw her in Kettling & have so
much to tell you, but I must get busy.
loads of love
Emabel

Enclosed in:

Letter to Palisay,
1914, July 22

Richland Center, Wis.
July 22, 1914

I This is to introduce
to you Mrs. Blanche Palisay,
and to recommend her to you
if you have work of a clerical
nature to be done. Mrs. Palisay,

Enclosed: Letter of introduction.
1914, July 22

Richland Center, Wis
July 22, 1914

Dear Mrs. Palisay:-

The various political parties are opening their headquarters but most of these will be in Milwaukee, some in Madison. If you wish work of a clerical nature such as you did for us, this offers the best opening but of course the work will not last long. I will enclose a letter of recommendation which you can use if you wish.

I am very, very sorry you have had so much trouble and will gladly do anything I can to help. If you are ever in need of immediate help be sure and go to my aunt, Mrs. Nellie Duncan or her daughter Mrs. Arthur Bartelt, their address is now 758 Stowell Ave., Milwaukee. They would be glad to help you.

I do not know just what kind of work you can do outside of the work you did for us. We have a milk condensery here which employs a good many men and women. It is hot, hard work I am afraid. The women tend the various machines such as pasting labels, soldering cans etc. If this work is work that you can do, I will go to the superintendent and see if he can give you a place. There is always a demand for housekeepers here and the hotels are trying to get help, I think they pay pretty well too. This would be my choice of work.

If you will write me in case you desire work of this kind I will try to secure for you the best place possible, but there is no clerical work that I know of done here.

Hoping there are brighter days ahead for you I am

Yours with the best of wishes

Ada L. James.

we found, to be both faithful
and accurate.

Sincerely

Ada L. James.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Executive Committee

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., CHAIRMAN	MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, MD., CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE
MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., VICE-CHAIRMAN	MRS. GILSON GARDNER, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT, N. Y.	MRS. WILLIAM KENT, CAL.
MRS. CRYSTAL EASTMAN BENEDICT, N. Y.	MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, JR., PA.

HEADQUARTERS

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.
128 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R.I.

August 3d, 1914.

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Miss James:

The first meeting of the Advisory Council of the Congressional Union will be held at Marble House, Newport, R. I., the summer residence of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at 3 o'clock on August 30th. We are inviting a number of leading suffragists to meet the council upon this occasion in order that we may confer together with regard to plans for the autumn election campaign.

We hope to be able to defeat certain Congressmen in the elections in November, and feel that if this can be done Congress will realize that suffrage has become a force to be reckoned with politically and that it is no longer expedient to delay action on the suffrage amendment.

This is the first time that suffragists have entered into a national political election and it is of the utmost importance that the campaign be planned and carried through with the greatest possible care.

Will you not make every effort to attend this conference and give us the aid of your advice in making our election plans?

Hoping that it will be possible for you to be present,
I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Paul
Chairman.

[ca. 1914, Aug. 7]

✓

Dear Ada:

I wrote at once to Mrs. Youmans asking her to send me the address of the new Headquarters, to put in the advertisement. I have not yet heard from her, and I wonder if she is away, and if the matter is settled? Will you let me know, if you know? Or will you send the Headquarters address straight to Mr. E. A. Oakey, State Journal, Madison, to whom I am sending the copy to-day in response to a letter asking me to hurry the rest of the copy. We must have a headquarters ~~advertisement~~ address on the advertisement!

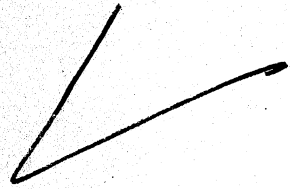
But if we have none, we cannot. And in that case, what would you think of printing the letter head right on the advertisement? Then people can take their choice or write to us all collectively. I should favor having this on, in any case, I think. What do you think?

And in my letter I asked Mrs. Youmans please to let me know where I can order, buy, some Suffrage stationery I wrote to Mrs. ^{Waters} ~~the corresponding secretary there at~~ ~~Richland Center~~, and she sent me a few sheets that she happened to have on hand. But I want a LOT. Where do I get it? My love to you. Faithfully yours,

Lina Gale

August 7

Postage
August 13 -



Dear Ada:

I'm so stupid that I still do not understand about the stationery. Doesn't every chairman order her own at the place, wherever it may be, that the general letter heads are printed? I think that is the way it ought to be. I shall want a lot of paper-- I cannot get after the ^{Columbia} county organizations for pledges until September 1, but I want to do it then. I have sent to Mrs. Jordan and received a supply of her splendid letters, with the masterpiece cartoon, to enclose with my letters.

And I know that ~~the~~ Mrs. Quackenbush will want committee paper--- I don't think she thought of it, but she should have had it in all her tremendous correspondence, with advertisers etc., about the booklet--and I shall want mine in helping her to issue that. If you and Mrs. Youmans could arrange for the printing of the stationery, price, etc. and then just let us know where to order our own, I am sure we would all be glad to do so. Or, if it is done the other way round and paid for by the board, then will you let me know at the earliest possible moment where it can be obtained. Thank you for offering me some of yours.. if you can spare it, I shall of course be glad to have it; but September 1 is when I shall really need it. It is splendid about the state pledges. I think the veto is good propaganda, after all.

With love - Lora Gale

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

Executive Committee

MISS ALICE PAUL, N. J., CHAIRMAN	MRS. DONALD R. HOOKER, MD.,
MISS LUCY BURNS, N. Y., VICE-CHAIRMAN	CHAIRMAN FINANCE COMMITTEE
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	MRS. LAWRENCE LEWIS, JR., PA.

HEADQUARTERS

1420 F STREET N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept. 8th, 1914.

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wisc.

My dear Miss James:-

We were so sorry that you could not attend the Advisory Council Conference at Newport. I am writing to tell you of the program that we decided upon for the Congressional election campaign. This plan was approved by all the members of the Advisory Council who were present at the Conference and we hope that you will approve it also.

We plan to conduct our election campaign in the Suffrage States only and the plan is to appeal to the women voters to withhold their support from the Democratic party in the National election until that party ceases blocking the suffrage amendment nationally.

We are planning to send two workers to each of the nine suffrage States for the six weeks from the middle of September until after election time. One of these workers would stay at the center and would attend to the press work and the distribution of literature for the whole state. The Republican, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist newspapers would doubtless carry our press bulletins over the State, and the headquarters of these various parties would probably be willing to distribute our leaflets and other literature widely, as it would be to their advantage to give our appeals against the Democrats as much prominence as possible. By using all of the existing organizations, excepting that of the Democrats, we would avoid any suggestion of being partisan. The other worker could go over the State holding meetings in the principal centers and could easily cover the large centers in the State within six weeks.

This plan will enable us to utilize the votes of women and will put the campaign on rather a high plane by taking it entirely away from personalities and basing it simply on the National record of the Party in power.

All the nine suffrage states, with the exception of Utah, are more or less doubtful States, having supported first one party and then another, if we look back over a period of more than a dozen years. They are all States which it is worth while for a National politician to consider because of the fact that their vote is not a stable one. Even if we do not

1914, Sept. 8

2--Miss James.

turn many votes, the fact that we have attempted such a campaign will probably have a marked effect upon Congress, because the political leaders will see that we have at last realized that there lies to our hands this great force of women's votes and that we have begun to organize this force and tried to unite and wield it in such a way as to make it count. They will know that even though we accomplish little now, by the time the Presidential election arrives these women's votes will probably have been organized into a weapon to be feared.

This is the first time that suffragists have ever entered a national political election. We feel that the suffrage movement has now attained a strength which makes it possible to enter the National field. One-fifth of the Senate, one-seventh of the House, and one-sixth of the electoral vote now come from suffrage states. This leverage in Congress ought to make possible the speedy passage of the Federal suffrage amendment. Our problem is the tactical one of using the political power which women now possess--amounting to approximately three and one-half million votes--to win votes for the women of the rest of the country. It seems to us that if we can affect the result in the coming Congressional election, the National political leaders will realize the expediency of ceasing to block the passage of the Federal Suffrage amendment.

Hoping that this plan will meet with your approval, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Paul

Chairman.

Washington, D. C.,
3320 16th Street,
September 16, 1914.

Ada L. James,

Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Dear Miss James:

I was glad to know that your letter had received an acknowledgement in my absence. I have been two months on a Chautauqua Circuit. I admire your pluck in getting out the booklet. It is fundamentally sound, and very valuable. Mrs. Glendower Evans, who spoke on the Circuit with me frequently referred to it on the platform as an example of the efficient non-partisan way women go about the solution of political questions.

Put the twenty five dollars you referred to as due me to the credit of the cause, — that is, you apply it wherever you think best.

Yours, as always,

Belle C. La Follette

[1914? Sept 3]

Dear Ada: I suppose Miss Bain did not understand our point in omitting the reception: That we ask the Milwaukee women, instead of giving a reception, to hold a mass meeting for one evening, paying for the theater and for Mrs. Snowden. At the state Federation we did not give up one whole evening to a reception--(which always does exceed what we mean by informality, somehow.) We merely took an hour, in a room adjoining, following Mr. Zueblin's lecture.

Since we cannot afford Madame Schwimmer--or get her, even if we could; and since I find that Professor Zueblin speaks 18th at Grand Rapids, how would it be to adopt Miss Bain's excellent suggestion of a Congressman--providing there is one who is a good speaker; limit him to half an hour. Let the play follow---that is only one act, and half an hour will cover that. Then, from nine-thirty on, have an hour's social time? And yet I don't know where we could have it, and give Mrs. Sherry a chance for a stage. I am inclined to favor a good play for the play and the speech. I feel that the suggestion of congressman is excellent--inasmuch as we are putting the emphasis on the federal work. I would say have a congressman instead of my suggestion of a legislator--Skogmo, or whoever.

I like enormously Miss Bain's suggestion of November 18P. M Federal work conference. Can't we put the officers reports in the morning of that day and do away with the county chairman's reports altogether? We've no campaign--I fancy those reports would be sorry enough anyway. I know mine would be. And it takes so much time. But the officer's reports in the morning. Then have Mrs. Youman's address first thing in the afternoon, followed by the federal work conference, and introducing it. And I like, too, that idea of giving her something to talk about--"Value of Federal Work"--instead of requiring of her the regulation address, good as she always makes it. Then Mrs. Hooper and Miss Bain to follow--I like that very well, and I believe it would be a poignant and pointed thing--that whole conference--instead of reports when we've nothing to report. But do as you think wise and best.

Then 19th, A. M., with Mrs. Hooper having spoken the day before, we ought to be able to limit the committee reports so as to leave time for the district organization conference, as Miss Bain suggests. I think that is excellent. Districts--not counties--ought

[1914? Sept?]

to be our next step—I would like to see the whole state re-organized by Congressional districts, with new chairmen!

In other words, by omitting the reports of county chairmen, giving the president this introduction to the federal work conference for her address, and limiting committee reports, we ought to be able to make our programmes and Miss Bains fit most excellently together. I feel that she has given us a valuable point in introducing these conferences and not stressing the reports.

About ~~that~~ one thing, though, I feel very firm: Mrs' Snowden ought to have that whole evening. She is a wonderful speaker, and her handling of questions is marvelous. Surely we want no Wisconsin Political Man Suffragist messing about!

And personally I feel most unwilling to give an evening to a reception, formal or informal, unless we can tack on an hour as an auxiliary thing somewhere. *Of course we can't give the whole evening anyway now, but that we have arranged for.*

And I have one suggestion which I have been wanting to make: Dr. Charles McCarthy has some fine plans for effective work which he wants the suffragists to do--strong educational work it is, and so on. I do want him to be asked to come and unfold it--he did that for Mrs. Quakonebush and me when he was here last Summer. This, however, should not be in the evening in any case--but rather an afternoon. This might be ~~in~~ where you have Skogmo. Skogmo, if he has already accepted, could go on with the Congressman. But a Congressman instead of a legislator I now feel is better.

All these are my impressions and suggestions and reactions. Use them or disregard them, you know. Who is the third member of the Programme committee?

I leave for Louisville on Monday to be gone till October 30. I am so glad you had such a pleasant vacation. Derry Village sounds to me fascinating. I had thought of following you.

Affectionately yours,

Lra

Portage, Friday:

Not for publication

MINUTES
of
OFFICIAL BOARD MEETING.
WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION HEADQUARTERS.

WAUKESHA, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 A.M.

Mrs. Youmans, President, in the chair.

Present: Mrs. Youmans, Rev. Olympia Brown, Miss Zona Gale, Mrs. C.P. Crosby, Mrs. Jastrow, Mrs. Rogers, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Mrs. Quackenbush, Mrs. Jordan, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Bleyer *and Mrs. Haight*

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A motion was carried that the Annual Convention be held in Milwaukee, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of December. It was recommended that each session of the Convention be devoted to some one phase of suffrage work; one to organization plans and methods; another to progress in securing the suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the U.S.; another to finance and that speakers of national reputation be secured for evening meetings. In case the initiative and referendum law is passed at the November election, a session will be devoted to suffrage work under it. Reports will be made upon the National Convention, and upon results in campaign states.

A motion was carried that delegates to the National Convention be left free as to policy upon amendment to the Constitution of the U.S.

After some discussion, a motion was carried that this Association withdraw from "Affiliated membership" in the National Association, and apply for "Auxiliary membership" instead; in that case to have ten delegates, including the President of the Association, upon payment of one hundred dollars.

It was decided to accept an offer from the Illinois Association to engage places in a special train from Chicago to Nashville for the National Convention, November 12-17.

Delegates to the National Convention were chosen as follows:
Mrs. Youmans, Miss Gale, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hooper, Miss Curtis, Mrs. Eggum, Miss James, Miss Isabel Miller, Mrs. La Folette.

Alternates: Miss Alice Wackerhagen of Racine, Mrs. Isaac Witter of Grand Rapids, Miss Ruth Fitch, Milwaukee, Mrs. Bunting of La Crosse, Mrs. Rush Winslow of Appleton, Mrs. Webster E. Brown of Rhinelander, Miss Lutie Stearns, Mrs. Gaveny of Arcadia, Mrs. Fuller of Madison, and _____ of Superior.

A motion was carried that Headquarters fill in any vacancy that may occur, with names of others who may attend the Convention.

A motion was carried that two Milwaukee women be appointed by the President to act with Miss Curtis on the program for the

State Convention

Mrs. Jordan asked for time on the program, for meeting with the women of the Convention, such as an informal luncheon or reception.

The resignation of Miss Willis was submitted and a motion was carried that the Secretary be instructed to write Miss Willis expressing the regret of the Association upon accepting her resignation of the office of Auditor, because of removal from the city.

Meeting adjourned until 2:30 P.M.

Meeting called to order at 2:45 P.M.

Present, in addition to those at the morning session: Miss James and Miss Bain.

The recording Secretary reported the need of a new book for records, and was empowered to buy one.

The Treasurer reported \$406.63 in the treasury with outstanding bills that would take more than half of that amount.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported that \$300 a month is required for average expenses, including Headquarters expense, and that sixteen women have promised to pay \$60 a year each. County Associations are to be urged to get pledges of monthly payment of any amount from ten cents upward, the State Chairman of Finance not to do the collecting of pledges less than one dollar a month.

A motion was carried making Mrs. Haight of Waukesha, Business Manager of The Wisconsin Citizen, with the understanding that her name appear on the paper.

The President reported that The Citizen is to be enlarged by increasing the number of pages, and that advertisements are being contracted for to fill part of the increased space.

Mrs. Gadden, Press Chairman, through Mrs. Hooper, urged the importance of having suffrage material, which she would agree to prepare, sent weekly to the country newspapers of the State. It was decided that Headquarters would make an effort to find one such newspaper in each county, and would multigraph and distribute to the papers the Press Chairman's material.

Mrs. Crosby reported that a Votes-for Women Photoplay is to be given to raise money at Rhinelander, and Miss Gale reported baking sales at Portage.

Miss Curtis recommended the establishment of a Suffrage Poster Bureau in each Congressional district.

The retirement of Mrs. Richard Lloyd-Jones from the Litera-

sure Chairmanship, was reported.

The publication and distribution by the Association of timely Peace literature was advocated.

A motion was carried instructing Miss Gale to write to President Wilson, commending his position in behalf of peace and expressing the hope that he may continue to use his office in every way possible to further permanent peace among the nations. Miss Gale agreed to recommend the same action to all the women's organizations of the State.

Miss James favored the appointment of a representative of this Association to be in Madison during the next session of the Legislature to report the progress of bills that affect social welfare. Such representative would become qualified to challenge the record of legislators whose business life, private life and political life are base, few citizens being aware, for instance, of the amount and character of the legislation that the liquor interests try to put through. Miss James believed that periodicals such as the Farmer's Equity Magazine of Madison, and certain daily papers in the State, would allow space in which to report progress regularly upon such bills. As a result the suffrage movement should gain the recognition of all elements in the Legislature and increased strength generally. Miss James urged every member to prepare herself to take an active and intelligent non-partisan interest in all current political questions.

A motion was carried empowering the Chairman of the Legislative Committee to call upon the candidates for Governor and interview them as to their standing upon woman suffrage.

A motion was carried instructing the Chairman of the Legislative Committee to get from the Secretary of State a list of all nominees for the State Legislature and to mark in copies of the Committee's pamphlet the names of those now running for reelection; the pamphlets to be sent to suffragists in each assembly district asking them to work for or against candidates according to their records.

Miss Gale was asked to recommend to woman's clubs and civics classes of the State that they favor the proposed Initiative Law as a practical application of the recommendation of the Biennial Convention that club women take an active part in legislation.

It was decided to send out immediately before election day a circular to each of the 50,000, or more, voters who had pledged to vote for suffrage in 1912, calling attention to what the passage of the Initiative Law would mean to the suffrage movement in Wisconsin. Means of raising the necessary money were discussed.

A motion was carried permitting Miss Curtis to go to Michigan to speak at the State Suffrage Convention there, without pay from this Association for the time that she is absent.

Jane P. Rogers,
Recording Secretary.

Beaver Dam Wis.

Oct. 9 - 14

Miss Loua Cole.

Postage Wis.

Dear Madam

I am writing you as
as chairman of Civic
to ascertain if you can
tell me where I can get
the pamphlet which was
issued by the State Federation
on the Laws concerning
women and children
I want about 30 for

distribution to our club.
and had hoped to be
able to secure them by
Monday Oct. 12th as that
is the opening of our club.
If any information you
can give me will be grate-
fully received by.

Yours sincerely

Mr. B. Bird

210 Park Ave
Formerly Corp. Secy of the
Woman's Club,

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MISS ALICE ELLIOTT CHITTENDEN

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NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

37 WEST 39TH STREET
ROOM 301
NEW YORK CITY

Secretary MRS. M. E. LOOMIS
TELEPHONE BRYANT 7-056

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MRS. JEREMY B. WHITZER

May 11, 1915

Miss Vina Brennecke,
Richmond Center,
Wisconsin.

My dear Miss Brennecke: -

We are sending you under separate cover a package of our literature which we hope you will find useful in your preparation for debate. The package is 50 cents.

Thank you very much for your inquiry, and wishing you success,

Very sincerely yours,

Mildred E. Loomis
Secretary.

National Women's Trade Union League of America

Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor and

Telephone Randolph 2834

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

1644
Room 901 Unity Building, 127 North Dearborn Street, Chicago



PATENTED JUNE 22, 1909



OFFICIAL MAGAZINE

LIFE AND LABOR

EDITOR - ALICE HENRY

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LOCAL LEAGUES

BOSTON
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
BALTIMORE
DENVER

October 17, 1914.

My dear Miss James:-

At a meeting called by the officers of the National Women's Trade Union League at which the officers and organizers of the Women's Trade Union League of Chicago were present it was decided to work out a plan by which the National Women's Trade Union League can be of better service to its members at large.

We feel very keenly that we ought to be in closer touch with our members and that we ought to be able to keep them informed, not only of matters of interest pertaining to the League but all matters of general industrial interest. Owing to our work we are naturally in a position to have first hand knowledge of industrial conditions all over the country and we feel that such information ought to be placed at the disposal of the members. I am now referring, for instance, to the strikes of Michigan and Colorado and the Marysville Riots in California;--the Seamen's Bill, the Clayton Anti-Trust Bill, and other important legislative matters relating to Labor.

It was voted to send a newsletter every three months to supplement the news to be found in "Life and Labor" and to invite a busy correspondence from our members on all industrial questions.

We note that the increased membership dues from one dollar to five dollars per year has made it difficult for some of our friends to retain their membership, but may we not urge you to remember how exceedingly helpful the five dollars are to the work of the National Women's Trade Union League? Would it be helpful if the membership dues could be paid quarterly, and might it not be well for the members at large to follow the example of the trade union girls and set aside ten cents every week as their dues to the National Women's Trade Union League?

We also think that the dues of five dollars per year should include a subscription to "Life and Labor" and although this action can only be taken officially at the meeting of the National Executive Board to be held November 8, 9, and 10 in Philadelphia, we feel convinced that such action will be taken.

The most important work of the National Women's Trade Union League during the past year has been the work of the school for the training of women organizers and under separate cover we are sending you the March and June numbers of "Life and Labor" containing an account of the plan of work and some of its realizations.

We were looking forward with great anticipation to the opening of our school in September, but owing to the financial difficulties caused by the war, which lost us two thousand dollars pledged to the school, we feel that we must move slowly. We hope it will be possible to have some of the classes started by January. I wish we might send to you the many letters that we have received from the working women all over the country asking for the privilege of entering the school or, if that be financially impossible, to enter the correspondence course. It shows how great a need the school is trying to meet.

Miss Galvin, the Executive Secretary of "Life and Labor" has been visiting the conventions of international unions and of state bodies during the past months. As a result of her work the following organizations have affiliated with us:

- International Seamen's Union of America,
- Maine State Federation of Labor
- Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor
- Connecticut State Federation of Labor
- Minnesota State Federation of Labor
- Erie Central Labor Union
- Central Labor Union of Portland (Maine) and Vicinity

In each instance the convention also voted to send a woman delegate to the Fifth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League to be held in New York the first week in June, 1915. Miss Galvin also brought to us four hundred and twenty-five subscriptions.

Will you not let me know whether these new plans in regard to the membership of the National Women's Trade Union League meet with your approval?

Yours faithfully,

Margaret Drier Robins

President
(Mrs. Raymond Robins)

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wisconsin.

P.S;-We find that we have no June numbers left but we are having the article reprinted and it will be forwarded to you later.

Illinois Equal Suffrage Association

President: GRACE WILBUR TROUT, Oak Park, Ill.

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Chicago, Ill. March 27, 1913.

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Miss Ada James,

Richland Center, Wis.

My dear Miss James:-

Miss Alice B. Curtis who did organization work for you is now in Chicago, and is willing to help us.

Will you kindly tell me about her work, and let me know as soon as possible. Miss Curtis referred me to you.

I hope that I will see you at the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference.

Cordially yours,

Grace Wilbur Trout

State President.

Initiative Letter

Receipts

Expenditures

Kenosha ----- \$60.00
Portage ----- 50.00
Progressive Prty. 50.00
Waukesha ----- 4.00
Milwaukee ----- 10.00
174.00

Stamps-----\$118.50
Telephone & Tlgrf. ----- 3.00 about
Addressing envelopes ----- 10.00 "
Printing and Stationery -- 35.00
166.50



Richland Center

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW"

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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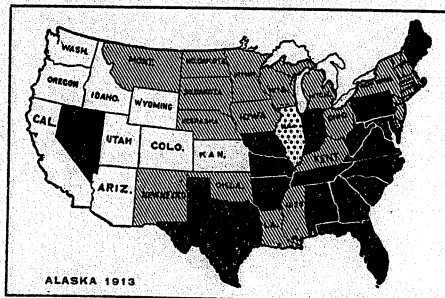
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MRS. A. S. OUACKENBUSH, PORTAGE
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

DR. JEAN M. COOKE, DARLINGTON
LECTURE COMMITTEE



WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENTIAL, PARTIAL
COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

October 31/14

Miss Ada L. James
Richland Center
Wis

Dear Ada James:-

The last of the initiative letters, 12 of 13,000 in all, go out this morning. It has been a whirlwind week for us but we are well satisfied with the things have gone. We shall be able to pay expenses and leave a little for the treasury. Enclosed is the account of receipts and expenditures. The figures for the expenditures are not quite complete as yet.

Yesterday morning there was no money for stamps, so on the strength of your statement that Mr Hannon had promised \$50.00 for the progressive party, I wired him and the money came in the afternoon. Also the second check from Portage came in the evening. I am convinced that this list of ours of which I never thought about before, has really a great value.

We shall know very soon what the voters do with the initiative amendment. If it only passes, our work will be plainly laid out for us. I am going to Racine for the club convention but will probably be home Thursday afternoon and then Miss Curtis and I will be able to plan more definitely about the convention program. I am sorry you are not going to Nashville. We need more women like you in our delegation, but I know it is a very expensive trip.

Affectionately and with many thanks for your prompt help, I am,

Cordially as ever,

Gledora W. Johnson

974 Second St. Milwaukee, Nov. 20 - 1912

My dear Miss James,

In reply to your kind invitation to speak before the Suffrage Association, I shall have to decline.

My experience as a member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation served to strengthen my conviction that the wrongs in our social conditions can not be righted, nor the interests of the home conserved by legislative enactment only.

There must obviously come by more natural means, and just what to do in this direction remains a serious and very difficult problem for all of us.

As I no longer occupy an official position in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, I would not be informed as to the work that may be undertaken by the organization so could not speak for it;

as I have come to learn that individual opinions do not render any great help, I would be less ready to recommend any particular course of action

that might seem feasible to me. Appreciating the fact that you deemed my opinion on this matter worthy of the consideration of your organization,

Very Sincerely,
(Mrs. C. E.) Jennie H. Estabrook

Meeting of

OFFICIAL BOARD.

Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, Dec. 2, 1914.

Meeting called to order by the President at 7:30 P.M.

Present: Mesdames Youmans, Jastrow, Keeper, Jordan, Quackenbush, Rogers and Haight, and the Misses Robinson, James, Bain and Curtis.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved.

Individual officers outlined the reports they would present at the Convention. The Treasurer's report had been closed Nov. 16, and covered pledges made from some counties eighteen months ago.

The 1915 Budget of \$5,450 was explained.

A motion was carried that the President make some definite arrangement with the Waukesha Woman's Club as to its furniture which is now in use at the Headquarters of the Suffrage Association; also a motion to add to Headquarter's equipment a typewriter table and suitable office files.

A motion was carried that Miss Curtis's salary be fixed at \$125 per month, besides her expenses when away from Waukesha, or from Madison, if she should make the latter her base for a length of time.

A motion was carried that Mrs. Haight's salary be left to the new Board to be considered.

(Miss Curtis and Mrs. Haight withdrew for the time that the two motions concerning their salaries were under consideration.)

The President, as acting Congressional Chairman for Wisconsin at the National Convention in November, reported the Congressional Committee of the National as committed to the Shafroth Amendment; also that to the best of her recollection the National had left the State Association free to decide whether or not to accept the decision of the Congressional Committee. Wisconsin delegates had not favored the Shafroth Amendment at the National Convention nor at any time.

The Secretary was instructed to obtain the text of the motion at the National Convention as to the right of state associations to accept or reject the Congressional Committee's action favoring all the different amendments.

A motion was carried endorsing the Rev. Olympia Brown's memorial to Congress favoring presidential suffrage for women.

The proposed revision of the Constitution of the Association was explained by the Chairman of that Committee, Mrs. Jastrow.

A proposition was made and discussed that a Committee to be known

As the Advisory of the Executive Committee of the Association, be appointed, to include the President, Treasurer, Chairman of Finance Committee and two or three other members, to go to Headquarters once a month to do business between the meetings of the Official Board.

It was also suggested that it might be well to arrange to have the meetings of the Official Board at definite places and at definite times.

A motion was carried recommending that as far as practicable the Union Label be placed on printed matter of the Association.

Miss James made an announcement about a movement to place the statutory group, The Suffragist Arousing her Sisters, in a suitable place at the San Francisco Exposition.

Meeting adjourned.

Jane P. Rogers,
Secretary.

1914, Dec. 3, 4, 5

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.
WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee, December 3, 4, 5, 1914.

Convention called to order at 10:30 A.M. Thursday, December 3, in the Red Room, Hotel Pfister, the President, Mrs. Youmans, in the Chair.

Mrs. Youmans announced that the gavel with which she opened the Convention, was the gift of Mrs. George P. Miller, of Milwaukee, a souvenir of the National Convention held at Nashville in November, bought at The Hermitage, and made of Jacksonian hickory.

Mrs. Peckham, as President of the Milwaukee County Association, welcomed the Convention, Mrs. Youmans responding for the Wisconsin Association.

Mrs. Youmans then delivered the President's annual Address. In it she discussed public opinion, woman's responsibility in shaping it, and its bearing upon war and peace, trade and social conditions. She also gave suggestions about various features of suffrage work.

The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Rogers,
Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jastrow,
Auditor, Mrs. Hooper,
gave brief reports for the year.

The report of the Treasurer, Miss Robinson, was very complete, and was in hand in print later in the day. The number of counties contributing was shown to have increased from 18 last year, to 45. The total receipts were \$4,978.23 and disbursements \$4,560.73, leaving a balance of \$412.50. Last year the receipts had been \$1,586.38.

Following reports of officers were reports of Standing Committees:

Mrs. Jordan, Finance, reported \$4,167.45 raised in payments and pledges, and explained, with a chart, the tentative Budget of \$5,450, to be voted upon and raised on Saturday morning. She recommended that each County have a Finance Chairman.

Miss James, Legislative Chairman, made a brief verbal report of the work of her Committee.

Mrs. Quackenbush, Education, gave also a verbal report, dwelling particularly upon facts showing the success of the first edition of Social Forces, and the demand for the new and enlarged edition which was to appear during the month.

In the absence of the Lecture Chairman, Dr. Jean M. Cooke, the President reported that Dr. Cooke had secured speakers for a number of County Fairs in the state during the year.

The Chairman on Revision of Constitution, Mrs. Jastrow, submitted her report which was acted upon in detail and afterward adopted as a whole, the revised sections reading as follows:- (See further action Friday A.M.)

Article III.

ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. (a) The membership of the organization shall consist of the members of the local women suffrage organizations auxiliary to this body, or

(b) Persons contributing not less than one dollar yearly to the treasury of this Association. The latter shall receive the reports of the annual convention and shall be eligible to office.

Article IV.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Section 1. There shall be an annual convention held in the autumn,--date and place to be decided by the Official Board.

Section 3. The election of officers shall be by ballot at a session not later than the one before the closing session of the convention.

They shall be nominated by a nominating committee of seven, elected at the first session of the convention, on nominations made from the floor.

Article V.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the annual convention, notice and text of the proposed amendment having been sent out with the call of the convention.

A motion was carried that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to work out a primary election plan for the Association, to report at the next meeting of the Association.

Upon nominations from the floor, the following were elected members of the Nominating Committee:

Mrs. Jordan of Kenosha, Chairman; Mrs. Radford of Oshkosh; Mrs. H.A.J. Upham of Milwaukee; Mrs. John S. Donald of Madison; Miss Ida James of Richland Center; Mrs. E.S. Quackenbush of Portage; Mrs. Jos. Jastrow of Madison.

The Chairman appointed a Resolutions Committee consisting of Mrs. Chas. S. Morris of Berlin, Mrs. Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Schorger of Madison; and announced that unless objection were then made resolutions, when submitted, would be read from the floor and referred to the Resolutions Committee; the Committee to report each morning. No objection to such procedure was made.

After singing the Wisconsin Slogan, the Convention adjourned to 2 P.M.

Jane P. Rogers,

Recording Secretary. 7

Thursday P.M., Dec. 3.

PRESS PROGRAM.

Convention called to order by the President at 2 P.M.

A motion was carried that Mary Antin, if in the hotel, should be invited to the Convention, and Mrs. Berger was delegated to convey the invitation, only to find that Mary Antin had left town the day before.

The President explained that as no systematic reports of Headquarters activities had appeared in The Citizen, as they would in future appear, The Executive Secretary, Miss Curtis, would make a report of such work, covering the time she undertook it, in October 1913. Suggestion was made by Miss Bain to supplement the work of a State Organization by volunteer local work of a similar nature; also to have localities make part payment for the services of the State Organizer.

The report of the Press Chairman, Mrs. Gudden, was read by the Secretary, following the President's explanation of the absence of Mrs. Gudden. Later a motion was carried that the Secretary express to Mrs. Gudden the Convention's appreciation of her report and regret at the state of affliction necessitating her absence.

The President, as its editor, gave a report upon the Wisconsin Citizen, and its change in management, shape and scope.

Mrs. Helen Haight, Business Manager of The Citizen, gave an account of her efforts to make it, after 27 years of varying degrees of usefulness, a paying undertaking.

Mrs. Porter of Madison, moved that the subscription price of The Citizen be increased from 25 cents to 50 cents.

A motion was carried to postpone action upon subscription price until after the Resolutions Committee should have reported.

Suffrage in the City Press was dealt with at length by Mrs. Lucy E. Strong of the Free Press, Milwaukee.

Col. J. A. Watrous of Milwaukee, as a veteran newspaper man, gave some advice to the suffragists of the state.

Upon suggestion of the President, a motion was carried that the Secretary be instructed to send to the Rev. Olympia Brown, now in Baltimore, the greetings of the Convention and its regret that she cannot participate in its conferences.

The President explained the requirements of the Country Press, and how best to meet them and turn them to account.

Miss Curtis urged the Milwaukee County Association to heed and profit by the advice of the speakers on Press work.

Announcement was made that but one performance of the photoplay Your Girl and Mine could be given during the Convention, that to be in the Hotel Pfister that night; also that the play would be given three times in January at the Butterfly Theater in Milwaukee.

After the introduction by Mrs. Berger of a resolution favoring the organization of women on the economic as well as the political field, the meeting adjourned to 10 A.M. Friday.

Jane P. Rogers,
Secretary.

Friday, Dec. 4.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

Convention called to order by the President at 10:20 A.M.
Minutes of the previous day read and approved.

The Chair appointed Mrs. L. D. Harvey of Manominee, a member of the Resolutions Committee, Mrs. Morris not having arrived at the Convention, and named Mrs. Berger Chairman in place of Mrs. Morris.

Miss James made an announcement about the group of statuary by Miss Buchanan, The Suffragist Arcusing her Sisters, to be placed in the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. The cost, \$8,000, to be raised by one dollar votes for the state to own the group after the Exposition.

Upon motion of Mrs. Jastrow, with unanimous consent of the meeting, Art. III, Sec. 4, of the Constitution was amended by adding after the words "shall consist of State Officers", the words "and Chairmen of all Standing Committees."

Mrs. Quackenbush submitted a resolution referring to the study of Civics by suffragists and other women. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

Miss Ada James spoke on Legislative Plans for 1915-16. She said in part:

"I would urge that next Spring the legislative committee have printed 6,000 booklets, giving the record of the Legislators on social welfare legislation.

"Of course we shall introduce a suffrage bill, and we shall expect it to pass, but at the same time we should work for other Good bills becoming familiar with the personnel of the Legislature and the history of all constructive legislation.

"If the legislative committee appeals to us for financial help let us be prepared to contribute, feeling confident that such a contribution means much to the homes."

Mrs. J. H. Strathearn of Kaukauna spoke on What the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs Can Do to Secure Better Laws for Women and Children. She made the point that the question is essentially What Will They Do? The opinion was positively expressed that beside, or even instead of, the usual history, literature, music and painting pro-

grams, some social, industrial or political program should be had at every meeting.

Mrs. George of Waukesha spoke on Wisconsin Legislation from the standpoint of an Officer of the Humane Society, and Miss Louise Cottrell from that of the Associated Charities worker.

Mrs. Lincoln of Richland Center submitted a resolution with reference to Peace. Referred to Resolutions Committee.

The Secretary of the National Veterans' League, Mr. Lynn Haines, made a stirring address on Bossism in Congress.

Meeting adjourned to 2 P.M.

Jane P. Rogers,
Secretary.

Friday P.M.
ORGANIZATION PROGRAM.

Convention called to order by the President at 2 P.M.

Mrs. McCreery spoke on What other States can Teach, giving a detailed account of the in-many-ways-successful campaign just ended in Nebraska.

Miss Melissa V. Brown of Madison, told how she had organized a Business Woman's Suffrage League that began with more than one hundred members and is still growing.

Miss Bain, President of the Kenosha County Association, gave an object lesson with charts, showing how a county association is financed.

Miss Florence Wells, of the same Association, outlined the calendar of its work, its publicity methods, and what has been learned its by its experience.

The following representatives of County Associations discussed organization: Miss Sarah James, Oshkosh, Mrs. Jastrow, Madison, Mrs. Chynoweth, Madison, Mrs. Schorger, Beaver Dam, Miss Wackerhagen, Racine and Mrs. L.D. Harvey, Menominee.

Mrs. Chynoweth submitted a resolution that a Committee be appointed to secure women on the boards of state and county fairs. Submitted *Referred* to Resolutions Committee.

Miss Ada James submitted a resolution favoring the appointment of a Legislative Committee by local organizations. Submitted to Resolutions Committee.

With the consent of the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, the Chair deferred the report of that Committee to Saturday A.M.

After a brief address on War and Peace by Madame Schwimmer of Hungary, the meeting adjourned.

Jane P. Rogers,
Secretary.

Saturday A.M., December 5th.

Convention called to order at 10 A.M. by Mrs. Jastrow.
The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

The report of the Resolutions Committee was read by Mrs. Barger as follows:

1. WHEREAS, debating and similar forms of public discussion are known to be powerful forces in arousing interest and disseminating knowledge, and

WHEREAS, we as suffragists feel the need of becoming better acquainted with existing laws, with the making of laws and with proposed legislation, as well as with social conditions affecting Wisconsin women and children,

BE IT RESOLVED, that this organization recommend to each suffrage society in the state that it hold discussions or debates at each meeting, supplemented by topics and papers, on questions of public interest, and

That the Legislative and Educational Committees be instructed to work out a method whereby local societies may carry out this plan, bearing in mind that the Extension Division of the University can supply material for such work.

2. RESOLVED, that a committee be appointed to secure women on the boards of State and County Fairs.

3. WHEREAS, we believe that the war now being waged in Europe would have been impossible had public sentiment been pervaded with the attitude of women in world affairs, and

WHEREAS, women, as the conservers of life, must seek to impress their point of view upon public opinion through all accessible channels, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we urge that the members of this organization stand collectively and individually for international peace and that we seek in every way to combat the war spirit, that we oppose all efforts to inculcate that spirit into the young by military drill or military toys, and that we urge women having influence with school boards to use that influence to eliminate, as far as possible, histories whose main theme is war.

4. WHEREAS, The agitation for woman's suffrage has been largely based on the subjects of equality and right rather than on needs, while at the same time Women's economic situation is more and more challenging the attention of the world, and

WHEREAS, the condition of woman in the home as well as in the industrial and commercial world is governed largely by the economic and legal status, and

WHEREAS, woman needs her share in the law while the world needs woman's aid in bringing about better legislation, not only for women, but for all humanity, Therefore

RESOLVED, that this Convention records itself in favor of so shaping future suffrage agitation that emphasis be placed on the economic side of the subject and the ballot demanded because of the benefits it will afford,

- I. In better guarantees for world peace;
- II. In the improvement in the standard of woman's wages and working conditions;
- III. In the improvement in public morals and child welfare, and

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee reported resolutions 5 and 6 as follows:

5 In as much as we are approaching a session of our legislature, and WHEREAS, we desire to know the men who represent us and wish them to know that we are interested in their future records, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, That the suffrage organizations throughout the state appoint a committee to interview their representatives and ask him for information on the bills he intends to introduce and work for, and

BE IT RESOLVED, That each and every organization study the bills introduced which concern women and the home and the vote of their legislator on these bills; and farther

LET IT BE RESOLVED, That we ask our representatives to address our Club and call on us for such help as we can render, either in securing publicity or creating public opinion; and we recommend further that since the National Voter's League is organized for the purpose of giving accurate, ^{non-partisan} information about congress individually and as a whole and is equipped to aid all educational efforts along that line, that the women who have charge of this work co-operate with this league in functioning its effort;

6. RESOLVED, That the Convention of the Wisconsin State Suffrage Association extend the expression of thanks and appreciation to the Milwaukee Press and to the Milwaukee County Suffrage Association, to the Immanuel Pres. Church, to Mr. Frederick Carberry, to gentlemen who acted as ushers at the Peace Meeting and to the management of the Hotel Pfister.

Resolution 5 was referred to the Legislative Committee.

Resolution 6 was adopted by a rising vote.

Convention adjourned.

Jane P. Rogers,
Secretary.

IV, In all that makes for a cleaner, better and more just society, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Wisconsin State Suffrage Association pledge its support to the effort of organizing women on the economic field, as well as on the political field.

After discussion of Resolution 4, a motion to amend it by striking out from the last clause the word "economic" was lost, and a motion to refer the resolution to the Official Board carried.

Resolutions 1, 2 and 3 were adopted.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee gave notice of another report to be presented before the close of the session.

A motion to adopt a memorial to Congress from the National Suffrage Association, of which the Rev. Olympia Brown is President, favoring a federal statute granting presidential suffrage to women, was carried.

Mrs. Ringling of Baraboo, spoke on the Catholic Women's Position with regard to suffrage, holding that because the Church, as such, has taken no stand on the question, Catholic women individually are free to do so.

The Nominating Committee submitted the following report, which was accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Association for the candidates named.

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

- President, Mrs. H.M. Youmans.
- First Vice President, Miss Zona Gale, Portage.
- Second Vice President, Mrs. Victor Berger, Milwaukee.
- Third Vice President, Mrs. J.A. Strathearn.
- Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James L. Foley, Wauwatosa.
- Recording Secretary, Mrs. A.J. Rogers, Milwaukee.
- Treasurer, Miss E.E. Robinson, Kenosha.
- First Auditor, Miss Melissa V. Brown, Madison.
- Second Auditor, Mrs. Louise Hobbins, Madison.

The re-elected President then took the Chair.

The Convention adopted and then proceeded to raise the Budget for 1915 as printed in the Treasurer's report. It was moved that if pledges warrant it in a reasonable time, an organizer, at a salary of one hundred dollars per month, be engaged. A substitute motion that this Association pledge itself for \$1200 more having been lost, the original motion was carried.

Pledges were made as follows:

Brown Co.,	\$150.00	Mrs. McCreery.
Winnebago Co.,	325.00	" Hooper (\$50 from Neenah, its first.)
Kenosha Co.,	350.00	Miss Bain
Pequot Co.,	30.00	Mrs. Nelson.
Baraboo Co.,	100.00	" Ringling (\$25 every six months until Wis. wins, from Mrs. R.)
Douglas Co.	60.00	Mary Scott Johnson, Superior.
Richland Co.,	300.00	Miss James.
Waukesha Co.	180.00	Mrs. Haight.
Dane Co.,	300.00	" Chynoweth.

Mahitowee Co.,	\$ 25.00	Mrs. Bash.
Ashland Co.,	10.00	Little town of Mellen.
Barron Co.,	20.00	
Chippewa Co.,	12.00	
Forest Co.,	15.00	
Green Lake,	22.00	
La Crosse,	200.00	
Ossida Co.,	24.00	
Racine Co.,	300.00	
Rock Co.,	150.00	
Trempeleau Co.,	50.00	
Whitewater,	10.00	Mrs. Stevens.
Pleasant Prairie,	5.00	" Jones.
Columbia Co.,	120.00	" Quackenbush, speaking for Miss Gale.
Green Co.,	30.00	Miss Lucinda Lake, of Judah.
Dunn Co.,	60.00	
Milwaukee Co.,	1000.00	" Baer.
Mrs. McCarthy,	5.00	Madison.
Mrs. Fuller,		" Office during leg.
" Ringling,	5.00	(Roland F. Kearper, Milwaukee.)
Mrs. Youmans,	1.00	(Margaret Oatway, Waukesha.)
Another Waukesha Women,	1.00	(Wm. Oatway.)
Miss Bain,	5.00	(In honor of man who gives money to but will not vote for suffrage.)
Mrs. Radford,	6.50	Oaksh. (Stackbauer's ward in last campaign.)
" Hobbens	300.00	Madison. (5 women to give \$ 5 per month for one year.)
" McCreery,		One month's work.
" Harvey,	5.00	Stout Institute for Girls.
" Youmans,	5.00	In memory of her mother.
Miss Curtis,	5.00	In honor of Rev. Olympia B.
Humane Soc. Waukesha,	1.00	Mrs. George.
Mrs. Healy,	2.00	
Collection,	37.94	In honor of Rev. Olympia B.
	<u>\$4227.44</u>	
Milwaukee pledges toward \$1000.		
Miss Eliz. Corbett,	\$ 5.00	
Dr. Evelyn Boehne,	5.00	
Miss Baer,	12.00	
Mrs. Nicholas,	5.00	
Miss Doe,	5.00	
Mrs. Towne,	5.00	
Miss Gifford,	5.00	
Mrs. H.C. Miller,	3.00	In honor of Mrs. Jordan's (Jack (Jane (Joan
Mrs. Rogers,	12.00	To clean Headquarters.
West Allis,	25.00	Mrs. Baker.
Dr. Ida M. Shell,	5.00	
Mrs. R.W. Corbett,	5.00	
Mrs. A. Bartelt,	5.00	Because Miss James is her cousin.
" Geo. H. Wahl,	25.00	
" H.M. Holton,	25.00	
Miss F.F. Bussey,	5.00	Wellesley Club.
	<u>\$152.00</u>	

To Ada James - The Board referred this matter to the

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston
Stephen S. Wise
Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale
Florence Kelley
Witter Bynner

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Telephone: Back Bay 4717

Contributing Editors
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall
Reginald Wright Kauffman

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Editor-in-Chief
Alice Stone Blackwell

Literature Committee for action
Manager
Agnes E. Ryan
Alice Curtis



Miss Alice B. Curtis,
Waukesha, Wis.

December 19, 1914.

Dear Miss Curtis:

I hope you noticed in the Woman's Journal of December 12, that we put into effect in a modified form the plan for presenting state news of which we wrote you some time ago. The plan we offered with a choice from five propositions entailed some financial responsibility and you naturally hesitated about undertaking it.

We offered you space in the Woman's Journal for news from your state and we offered you papers and subscriptions in a cooperative arrangement so that neither your association nor the Journal would lose money.

We so thoroughly believe in the plan of cooperation we offered, that we are ready to carry out our part of it even without any guarantee that your association is ready to meet us half way. We are trying to see your side of the question; we ask you to try to see our side.

We have, therefore, decided to print the news from your state each week and we stand ready to meet your state more than half way on the matter of subscriptions and papers for use per week.

We want to make it clear that this is not a money-making plan for the Woman's Journal. It is simply a plan for better service so that we shall print your news, and so that this will not be done at a loss. It is a plan to come out even, not to make money.

We, therefore, ask you to request your leagues and league members to start and follow up an effective subscription campaign in return for the cooperation we are giving your Association. We offer a commission of 30% for every new subscription sent us. And will you ask your leagues and members to use extra copies of the Journal each week as propaganda literature? We offer every paper for propaganda purposes at 3 cents each. In cases where the leagues are enterprising and sell the papers at 5 cents each, they can make 2 cents on every paper. In lots of 10 or more they can make 2½ cents.

The plan we have started is only the beginning of what we wish to do. Realizing, therefore, that we have put this plan into effect at something of a risk, we ask you to back us up to the full extent of your ability, and whatever else you do, will you be sure to have all of the best news in the whole state sent us promptly each week.

The Woman's Journal has entered on a new era and we hope that each state will so cooperate with us that each state will receive the maximum benefit.

Yours sincerely,
Agnes E. Ryan

WILLIAM H. STAFFORD
REPRESENTATIVE 5TH DIST. WISCONSIN

COMMITTEES
POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS
ELECTIONS No. 2

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1914.

My dear Sir:-

I fear that I will disappoint you on my vote on the submission for a vote to the respective States, of the Constitutional Amendment providing for National Prohibition.

I have long been a believer in the regulation of the liquor traffic and I have witnessed great changes come over communities as the result of stringent regulation and I have also seen the futility of absolute prohibition in other States.

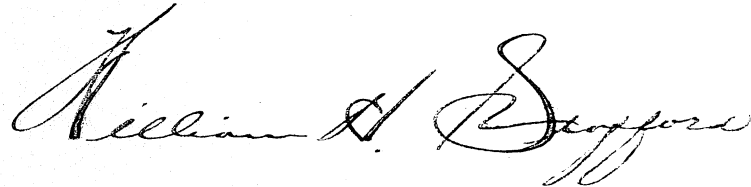
Believing as I do in the smallest unit of government so far as local affairs are concerned, even if I were a total abstainer, I would not favor this amendment as the best means to regulate the liquor traffic.

On the suffrage question I also fear that for the same reasons I will have to disappoint you as the question of suffrage has always been a question for the States and not the National government. The woman suffrage protagonists are seeking to make a national issue out of that which is purely a State affair.

Regretting that in these two instances my views do not conform to yours and hoping that on other questions my vote will meet your approval, I remain

Very truly yours,

Arthur H. Bartelt, Esq.,
758 Stowell Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.



[1914]

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Manager

Agnes E. Ryan



Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Miss James:

This is by far the most important letter the Woman's Journal has ever sent you. It is of great moment to your State; it is vital to the Woman's Journal. Will you give it careful and immediate attention?

You know as well as we do how inadequately the Woman's Journal has handled the news of the suffrage activities in your association and leagues. You know that workers in your State have somewhat lost heart in sending us news, because we so rarely used what was sent. You know that this has interfered with your wish to use more Journals in your local work. You know how much more effective the Woman's Journal would be if it handled the state and city and town news well, in addition to what it already presents.

In other words, you have taken great pride in the Woman's Journal, but you have been disappointed not to see more news from your State, not to be able to have a regular column, for instance, which you could point to in interesting local workers.

Now all this is to be changed if your State Association meets us half way. We know it will, for we are making an offer in the enclosed sheet, which we believe cannot be beaten for the advantages it presents.

Because of its importance and to facilitate matters, we have sent a copy of this letter and the offer to each member of your board. Will you talk it over with the other members, and help to get the decision of the board at the earliest moment possible?

We are depending on you to help us put the plan into operation as soon as is humanly possible.

Sincerely yours,

Agnes E. Ryan,

ABR:MH.
Enc.

[1914]

WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFER TO SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS

The Woman's Journal offers to each Suffrage Association a chance to have a regular amount of space each week for news, announcements, appeals for money, etc. Each Association may choose from the enclosed schedule of benefits and obligations whether it wishes to use one column, three-quarters of a column, one half column, one quarter or one eighth of a column.

In studying the states and working out the following plan, we have tried to fit the case in your state, selecting the space which, from your membership as recorded in this office, it seems likely you could use. Will you look over the offer to see if it meets the needs of your Association? If some other space better meets your needs, will you let us know either direct or through your Board?

Woman's Journal Offer to the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association

- 1. Three-quarters of a column weekly for one year, to be made up from contributed material, from Wisconsin newspaper clippings, statistics about Wisconsin, appeals, etc. To be edited by the Woman's Journal, wherever possible following weekly suggestions from press chairman of Association, and for which the Association would pay the Woman's Journal \$6.40 per week or \$333.00 per year.
- 2. Five hundred new yearly subscriptions, for which the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association will receive \$1.00 each or \$500.00 in toto and pay the Woman's Journal seventy cents each or \$350.00 in toto.
- 3. One thousand Woman's Journals weekly in bundles for use in Wisconsin to be sent each week wherever directed by Association. The Woman's Journal would receive \$.0264 a copy for these or \$1372.00 in toto a year. A conservative estimate of their value to the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association is \$.03 a copy. They sell at \$.05 a copy, and when not sold are valuable propaganda.

ADVANTAGES

The advantages to the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association and to the Woman's Journal would be as follows:

Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association would receive

1. Three-quarters of a column weekly for news, appeals for money, announcements of meetings, etc.
2. Five hundred (500) new subscriptions each worth \$1.00 or \$500.00 for the year.
3. One thousand (1000) copies per week of the Woman's Journal each worth 3 cents, or \$30.00 per week, \$1560.00 for the year.

Total \$2060.00

The Woman's Journal would receive

1. Six dollars and forty cents (\$6.40) a week for its column, \$333.00 per year.
2. Seventy cents on each new subscription, or \$350.00 for the year.
3. The cost per copy of the paper or \$.0264 per copy, \$26.40 per week or \$1372.00 per year.

Total \$2055.00

Since you would pay us \$1372.00 per year from the 1000 papers per week for a year and receive a value of \$1560.00, you would make \$188.00. Add this to the \$150.00 which you would make on the 500 subscriptions, and you have \$338.00 more than enough to pay the \$333.00 for your three-quarters of a column.

If on the other hand, you sell your 1000 papers per week at 5¢ per copy--not an impossible thing when you have the whole state to draw on--you make a clear profit of \$1045.00 on the transaction.

Now just a word as to why it would not be difficult for you to get the subscriptions and sell the papers. According to a list of names given us by your Association some months ago there were 1230 members of your Association among 111 leagues. Since then the number has of course increased. But of that 1230, only 33 are subscribers to the Journal, although we have 220 additional subscribers in your State who are not members of your Association. We can give you these names, and with the incentive of the weekly three-quarters column, it ought not to be hard to get others to subscribe.

The weekly bundles of papers would make a flood of propaganda of the best sort because timely. Everyone in Wisconsin who bought a copy would see that something was doing in his state. He would also get the inspiration of the news of what is going on in the rest of the country. Our idea would be to help start you in street-selling, or selling at meetings in several of the larger cities; but of course you would do as you thought best in this regard.

The best of this plan is that the weekly space in the Woman's Journal would cost you Nothing but Work. You can actually make money by the plan, as we have shown. Furthermore, by this plan you would have 500 doubly efficient workers in your State--because well informed--and every Journal sold or used as free propaganda would be so much good seed sown.

Is it not worth while?

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation has become one of the slogans of the day- it is the natural reaction resulting from the evils of too much individualism. For a time it seemed as though men and women went into everything- business, politics and even religion for what they could get out of it.

Individualism must give way to socialism-I do not mean party socialism, but communityism if you like that better.
Competition to co-operation.
Politics to statesmanship.

We cannot live independent of each other socially or industrially and not be the worse for it.

We grow more and more dependent upon each other every day. One hundred years ago the family came pretty nearly being a unit of society, complete in itself. The man planted flax, raised sheep for wool, threshed his own grain- he was butcher, shoemaker, harness-maker, and carpenter as well as farmer. The woman spun, wove, made the candles and soap. She was usually doctor, nurse, and teacher.

With the invention of machinery came the specialization of industry, the wool, cotton, flax and leather went into factories to be made up. This means a raise in taxes but higher efficiency all around. It also means a readjustment of our ideas and ideals. The work has *gone* from under our supervision and must be controlled by legislation.

Capital is organized, labor is organized, which means that *are co-operating* capitalists and laborers are *co-operating*, for the protection of themselves. Among the last to organize in other words to get their heads together are the farmers and the housekeepers, and both industries - housekeeping and farming are suffering through lack of co-operation. We need better legislation pertaining to our work for one thing.

The farmers are beginning to form equity societies and the women

Crosby Has Bill for State Market to Aid Consumers

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—Assemblyman Crosby today introduced a bill to establish a marketing department in the dairy and food commission, and providing an annual appropriation not to exceed \$2,000. The purpose of this department is to reduce the cost of marketing, to make city markets efficient and sanitary, and establish a system of direct purchasing between the consumer and the producer.

clubs, (which ~~are~~ every bit as important.)

There is one criticism I should like to make of the equity societies as I have seen them. They are making a great mistake (a mistake common to their sex) of treating women as a minor factor, ~~especially in the~~ The government bulletins which are sent out from Washington state that the women of our country do 86% of all the buying, if you omit fuel and real estate they do more than 90% of all the buying. In other words they are the purchasing agents ~~for~~ for the home. While the farmer represents the producer the housewife represents the consumer, while he is the first equation in the problem, she is the second and scarcely less important. For illustration

chickens
apples,
pork
ware houses
stock.
effect on a town.

Until within the last few years farmers and housekeepers have had no organizations to speak of, no set time or place to come together and discuss their common problems. ~~Not so long~~ ^{a few years} ago a woman's club was a joke. Not so any more several ⁺ millions women are now organized and federated and we are beginning to see far reaching results. The General President of the Federation of Women's Clubs was called in conference with the Governors of the states by the President of the United States.

It is possible for women to stay at home so closely they do not know what is taking place in the world, these women are not, cannot be as successful homemakers as the women who join a club and discuss every problem which confronts the home. The old supposition has been that a woman and a farmer must stay at home all the time, so while we have been keeping our noses to the grind stone the middle man and the speculator has been pocketing the money that by rights belonged to the farmers and housekeepers. Is it any wonder that as soon as a woman

The popular lecturer of the day is fond of telling us over and over that the foundation of the nation is the home. He wields his collar on a December night in his effort to convince his audience of this fact, although not a man, woman or child disagrees with him or ever has. It will astonish all the world that has been delivered on the importance and sanctity of the home, out of 147 bills introduced in the last legislature, there were less than fifty that directly concerned the home and only twenty-six of these were passed.

The best of the legislature of 1913 who came nearest to representing the homemakers, were the men who felt the need of our help. Many of our state legislators are men who at a personal sacrifice are working hard for the good of the people. We owe them a debt. Do we know who they are? And are we willing to pay the debt regardless of party affiliations?

The Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association has issued a booklet giving the substance of, an outline, the bills introduced in 1913 which should be of special interest to women of the state. The cost of getting this little booklet out will average about 2 1/2 cents each, depending on the number printed. The state federation of Women's Clubs has a membership of over 6,000. If every member purchased a copy at 2 1/2 cents it would enable us to have a representative at Madison next winter who could keep us posted on all legislation affecting our business in life as women. One of the most hopeful signs of our progress is revealed by the fact that women's clubs are expanding crossing to study subjects which deal with present day matters, - subjects pertaining to children, schools, citizenship and the home. Recognizing the need of help along these lines the greatest authorities in our state have, at the expense of time and hard work, gotten out an outline called "Social Forces". Every club woman should possess a copy, and that many do is manifested by the rapidly diminishing second edition. The book is valuable to you as an individual and should be on your library table. It covers various phases of social activity. It is true you have to learn to use it but once become familiar with "Social Forces" and you will find it indispensable. The booklet costs 15 cents and contains a list of practical "things to do" in your own locality. It may be secured from Wisconsin Woman Suffrage headquarters, Waukesha, or from Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush, Portage, Wis.

Progressive women the world over are insurging against all conditions which curtail their efficiency as wives, mothers or housekeepers. When their efficiency is hampered by unwise legislation or by insufficient legislation, it is their business to correct the evil. We must not lose sight of the fact that our increased opportunities resulting from modern improvements have enlarged our responsibilities. We have no moral right to spend all our time and money amusing ourselves or pursuing individual culture at the expense of social welfare.

That women are growing less and less willing to spend their time studying Art of the Early Egyptians and cluttering their homes with fancy work does not mean they are declining in womanliness or refinement, but rather is it indicative of a divine unrest, an impatience to allviate the wrongs and sufferings of humanity by ferreting out with their finer instincts the underlying causes and applying a remedy to the root of the evil instead of forever trying to mitigate through the results of wrong conditions.

Such women as Jane Addams, Susan B. Anthony, and Sarah Platt-Decker have blazed a trail to a broader and better womanhood, the most beaten paths of these trails. Ask yourselves what would have been the status of the women of to-day had these women "discovered" a selfish culture? And think how they were sent less culture than they would had they confined their study to Shakespeare, Browning, Greek Art or Ancient Pottery? However, we must not forget that Greek Art and Ancient Pottery served a purpose. These hard-work clubs were the means of bringing conservative women into a larger field of action. The danger lies in the tendency of many women to remain in culture clubs until they become selfish women of arrested development. A pitiful number of our young women trace their diplomas, join a card or culture club and cease to struggle. I encountered several instances during our recent suffrage campaign. I recall one in particular - A charming young woman of wealth and culture asked why so much interest was manifested in Wisconsin on the suffrage question just now? When told that the question was to be submitted to the voters at the coming election, she asked if a favorable vote would give women school suffrage? And this woman is a college graduate and a member of the state Federation of Women's Clubs.

When the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs was young and inexperienced in matters concerning legislation and legislators, a committee was appointed to work for some needed child labor laws and such other bills as pertained to women and the home. The solons received the women respectfully and listened to their arguments, but at this time pure laws were receiving their undivided attention. Senators and Assemblymen talked and thought and voted game laws, as the women found at the close of the session, for not a bill protecting children passed, while a bill protecting jackrabbits DID pass, notwithstanding there is not a jack rabbit in the state.

Sometime later a bill was introduced which, if passed, would have deprived thousands of little children of free kindergarten training and substituted for many the training of the street and alley. The mothers circulated petitions and worked like Trojans to save the kindergarten for their children. The Senator who introduced the bill was surprised at the storm of protest which arose from the state Federation of Women's Clubs. He came before the convention held in Milwaukee and innocently said he had no idea his bill affected kindergartens, that he did not know that kindergartens were supported by public funds - little by little the women of the municipality, the state and the nation have come to realize that legislation bearing on the home and children, is not practical politics for men and with this realization has come the knowledge that such legislation is practical politics for women.

Public libraries, juvenile courts, maternity hospitals, playgrounds and other institutions of this nature have had their inception and birth in Women's clubs. They were fostered and supported by women of the community until they became popular with the people, then they were taken over by the municipality and became subject to politics. The women who had gathered knowledge through founding these institutions, had no vote as to how they should be conducted thereafter. They were controlled by those who had had little sympathy with their information.

Usually local politics first awaken the interest of women as they come nearest the home. Factories spring up with the growth of the town and the housewife is confronted with the smoke nuisance. Her cloths on wash days frequently become smudged, which necessitates a second rinsing

If windows are opened to admit air, the curtains may be ruined. Gradually women have come to realize that they should be municipal regulations demanding the installing of smoke consumers.

Motor cars have made the streets very dangerous for small children. In Racine last fall a little girl was killed in front of the school house as she was hurrying to school. This was the third accident to take place at this point within a few years. Some of the mothers realizing the danger, accompanied their children to and from school, but for most mothers this precaution is impossible. One mother said, Oh, why cannot a policeman be stationed at the crossing when the children are going and coming from school? But, friends, the policeman represents politics, and women are not supposed to have any interest in politics.

The women of my own little city were trying to secure a park or playground for the children, some of us circulated petitions. When I approached a group of men for their signatures, one ~~of the~~ (who happened to be an alderman) was vexed and claimed that women should not mix in politics, they knew nothing about them, were naturally extravagant, etc. To prove his point he mentioned the new high school the women had recently voted onto the district. I said that women would never economize at the expense of children, but there had been instances where to us men had seemed extravagant for example - they closed one of the streets for several blocks, dug a trench eight feet deep, and then ordered sewer pipes, which were not delivered until after the ground froze. Of course it was necessary to fill in the trench and redig it the next year. On another street they spent the city's money laying sewer pipes knowing the street would soon have to be graded. The following year the street was graded down to within a few feet of the pipes, which had to be taken up and relaid. To this he meekly replied "Well it gave the men work." Do not get discouraged if a man tells you "Women don't know nothin about politics", - there is a possibility that the man has a few things to learn himself.

Some of the largest tax payers in the state are women. Frequently they see their money wasted, nevertheless when they expostulate they are told that the science of government is too intricate for women. If you are observing you will notice that the politicians - local, state and federal - who try to convince us that politics are not practical for women, usually demonstrate that for all men they are not practical. I have been told that it takes eleven ablebodied, well paid men to carry the mail daily from the post office across the street to the capital. I may be mistaken, but I believe five of the scrub women would jump at the contract.

Here are a few interesting sidelights on the legislators who underestimate woman's mental and physical ability. For example: One legislator made a touching speech in which he claimed to be too chivalrous to permit women to vote. Women, he said, were by nature fragile they were meant to be taken care of by men, "God bless them." The records show that this modern Demosthenes had voted against both the eight-hour law for women and the minimum wage for women and children. He was evidently inclined to forget their fragile nature when it came to scrubbing office floors and laundering collars and caps all day and half the night and remember again when it came to putting a little piece of paper in the ballot box.

Occasionally a legislator regards the women who come to the capital...

for special legislation for the home as small children and ~~the~~ the
twaddle he has had to listen to about "women's sphere," her "personal ~~life~~
charms," etc. and then as a climax he begins and declares that so long as
he lives, he is willing, yea, more than willing, to represent women and
to spare them the contamination of politics (and some of these anti
suffrage legislators know what political contamination is if any one
does). Well, so far as women are concerned there is nothing to do
but go home and study their ^{due} part on important measures, to know ~~how~~
how successfully ~~our~~ proxies ^{they} represent us. Here is the way they
have done it:

With two exceptions they voted to create a boxing commission
with three exceptions in the Senate they voted against a mini-
mum wage for women and children.

They opposed "dry zones" and favored treating, assuming that
women agreed with the manufacturer who said that treating was necessary
to create quantities.

They favored minors being permitted to loiter in premises to
play billiards and pool.

These men have such child like minds they honestly believe
that if they flatter women to their faces, they can insult them by
claiming they represent them with their disgraceful legislative records.

One of the worst records in the Senate from a decent woman's
point of view, belongs to a man who insisted that he always represent-
ed his wife.

.....

The welfare of the home is and ever shall be first
with women, and politics have invaded our homes. This being true, we
must prove equal to the situation. If mothers would safeguard the health
and happiness of the home, it is essential that they help to make laws
to abolish child labor, industrial oppression, intemperance, prostitution
white slavery and other evils which prey on the health and happiness
of the home.

If they would secure pure milk for the baby, pure food at
reasonable prices for the family and unadulterated textiles to clothe
the children, they shall have to take an interest in legislation con-
trolling these matters.

The statement of prostitution as a nuisance became a law
in 1913, see chap 526. The enforcement of this law means more to
women than can be estimated. Prostitution and its resultant diseases
have cursed women and children for centuries. Doctors tell us that
three-fourths of all infantile blindness is caused from sexual diseases
and more than three-fourths of all ^{guts} specific operations performed on
women is the ^{guts} price innocent women pay for what SOME men choose
to term a necessary evil.

There are other recent laws pertaining to marriage, children
and the home. Some have come about as the result of strenuous effort
on the part of a few far-sighted women who have long recognized the
need of them. Let us not unblushingly remain ignorant of these laws.

A new law of vital importance to mothers provides for the
distribution of a solution of nitrate of silver to prevent blindness in
babies and demands that a notice shall be sent to the health officer
that they have been so treated. Are the mothers of the state watching

to see that the law is enforced?

A late law provides for a minimum wage for women and children, we should know the law and help to see that it is enforced.

We should familiarize ourselves with the Mother's Pension Act. If the law is not effective we must see for one that is.

There are several new laws bearing on social welfare- one prescribing prohibited employments of women and children. (see chapt. 456 laws of 1913.)

Another providing for safety and sanitation in public buildings and places of employment.

Still another bettering child labor conditions and forbidding the sale of tobacco to persons under sixteen years.

Aiding in securing legislation of this nature is practical politics for women. It is estimated that there are 4,000 crippled children in the state that could be cured by proper surgical treatment. A bill passed the senate providing for the establishment of a hospital for these crippled and deformed children. The Assembly defeated the bill on the grounds that the state could not afford to incur the expense of curing 4,000 suffering children, but it seems the state can afford a boxing commission to supervise boxing exhibitions and participants ~~therein~~ therein.

~~KNOWING THESE FACTS HOW CAN ANYONE LONGER DOUBT THE PRACTICAL~~
 POLICY OF POLITICS FOR WOMEN?

There is a legislative committee investigating vice conditions in the state. As a result of their investigation they hope to be able to recommend adequate laws which will in turn remedy social evils in the state, including the traffic in women. As might be expected, the liquor interests are ridiculing and belittling their efforts. For this reason if for no other, the women of the state should give the commission whatever support lies in their power. It is a disgraceful fact the liquor interests dominate our politics. Had the women earlier comprehended their political responsibility, this situation could not have come about. Wisconsin has only freed herself from the domination of the railroads and insurance companies to fall a prey to other big business. In 1909 Wisconsin ranked third in the production of malt liquors, her brewery products increased 12% in five years, the malt industry being capitalized at \$85, 894,000.

In proportion to her population Wisconsin ranks first in the U.S. in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

The liquor interests retained a powerful lobby at Madison and openly boasted that they controlled a majority vote in the Assembly. They were not willing to have the statistics gathered by the Industrial Commission made public, so they passed a bill prohibiting the state from publishing these statistics.

The initiative, referendum and recall will be submitted to the voters this fall. These measures will be desperately fought by the liquor element for they know that the initiative, referendum and recall are powerful weapons in the hands of the people and especially

in the hands of women, and that with these ~~weapons~~ weapons their political control could be wrested from them. From now until after the November election, women individually and collectively should agitate, discuss and work for these measures. There should be an initiative and referendum day in every Women's Club in the state.

A perusal of the legislative report will convince women that it is the liquor interests and their representatives who stand in the way of all constructive and progressive legislation tending to protect women and children from the most corrupt plutons with whom the state has to deal.

If your representative does have the courage of his convictions and votes against powerful and corrupt interests, he is entitled to your moral support. Have your club pass resolutions thanking him, and write personal letters showing your appreciation. This too belongs to practical politics for women and it should be a pleasure as well as a duty.

Rich

EQUITY MEMBERSHIP

- Annear, Earl, Boaz
- Aber, Chas., Rockbridge *Richland Ctr.*
- Aeketz, John, Twin Bluffs
- Allbaugh, M.A. Bloom City
- Anderson, Frank, Rockbridge
- Austin, B.D. "
- P.H. Boyle, "
- ~~Boaz, Geo.~~ Cazenovia
- Borton, Leslie Woodstock
- Bahn, Earnest Boaz, #1
- Brown, Roy Boaz #2
- Bright, Cliff Sextonville
- Brown, Ruby Boaz
- Butts, George Neptune *Twin Bluffs*
- Berger, Aug. Boaz
- Brimmer, Joe Richland Center
- Borchart, J.H. " "
- Barnes, Ralph Boaz
- Benton, R.R. Richland Ctr.
- Book, G.W. Bloom City
- Balsley, Wm.L. Richland Ctr.
- Brindley, E.E. " "
- Brown, G.M. Bloom City
- Borchart, Richard Richland Ctr.
- Berkshire, Grant " "
- Brathwaite, C.S. Bloom City
- Brown, W.E. Woodstock
- Beatty, Geo. Richland Ctr.
- ~~Cook, Aubrey~~ Boaz
- Cook, Clint " #1
- Cook, Roy M. "
- Crumbaker, Harry Richland Ctr.
- Cooper, I.D. Bloom City
- Carter, John Sextonville
- Carlson, John Blue River
- Clark, Jas. Bloom City *Richland Ctr.*
- Clark, M.E. R. C.
- Cross, Chas. Sextonville
- Davis, R.V. Twin Bluffs
- Deckert, Edgar Sylvan
- Draper, Ban Boaz
- Davis, John H. R.C.
- Dunst, Fred Sandusky
- Dorst, J.W. "
- Duren, Con R.C.
- Dale Davis, R.C. *Twin Bluffs*
- Davis, J.E. R.C.
- Dray, E. Woodstock
- Draves, Theo., R.C.
- Dunst Bros., Sandusky
- Dray, Geo. Twin Bluffs
- Fowell, Foster Boaz, #1
- Fischer, Jacob Boaz
- Roley, M.J. Gillingham
- Fish, S.C. Blue River
- Faber, Stephen Twin Bluffs
- German, J.F. Twin Bluffs
- Gillingham, Lynn Rockbridge
- Gochenaur, Guy R.C.
- Goplen, Matt Blue River
- Ghastin, Will Twin Bluffs
- Grassman, Lewis Neptune
- Gwin, Ed. "
- Grover, C.B. Twin Bluffs
- Goplin, Edwin, Blue River
- Gassen, M.H. Twin Bluffs
- Gunderson, Peter, Boaz
- Goplen, Gilbert ~~Blue River~~ Boaz
- Goplen, Albert Blue River
- Herrington, L.G. R.C.
- Jones, Ernest R.C. #3
- Hanold, Jas. Boaz
- Higgins, F.J. Twin Bluffs
- Harris, Frank Sextonville
- Hansberry, Martin R.C. #1
- Hoke, Nick Sandusky
- Hendricks, S.C. R.C.
- Hewitt, E.N. R.C.
- Hillesheim, Herman Bloom City
- Hamilton, S.A. Twin Bluffs
- Hansh, Lewis Neptune
- Howard, Wm.J. R.C.
- Higgins, Thos. R.C. #3
- Hoke, Fred Twin Bluffs
- Hillesheim, Henry R.C.
- Higgins, J.M. R.C.
- Hewitt, John Twin Bluffs
- ~~Hillesheim, Henry~~ R.C.
- Halink, Wm. Boaz
- Hanson, J.D. Blue River
- Huth, Carl R.C.
- Harris, W.V. Bloom City
- Hoke, Joe Twin Bluffs
- Holloway, J.B. Rockbridge
- Hanson, Philip Blue River
- Hillesheim, Martin H. Jr.
- Jacobson, John R.C.
- " D.A. R.C.
- Janaeck, C.M. ~~Bloom City~~ *Woodstock*
- Joseph, Ed. R.C.
- Johnson, Gus R.C.
- Jacobson, Lee Boaz
- Johnson, W.W. "
- Janecek, Mazy Bloom City
- Jones, Richard R.C.
- Karl, Frank Twin Bluffs
- Luttig, Chris R.C. #4
- Lynch, John R.C. #3
- Lieurance, Rockbridge
- Luttig, Henry R.C. #4
- Locke, Robert Neptune
- Lange, Henry Twin Bluffs
- Lewis, Peter Sandusky
- Leshonsky Bros., R.C.
- Marshall, Harvey R.C. #1
- Morris, D.E. R.C.
- Moran, Chas. Guelston*

Namy Adams, Excelsior
J. D. Allison, " EQUITY LIST NO 2

John, Wm. Excelsior

EQUITY LIST NO 2

Anderson Albert Boaz #2
" Anton "
" Oluf "
" Neri Tavera #1
Anderson, Paul Tavera
Bjorn Arthur
Bongard, Martin Twin Bluffs #1
Bjuestad Gilbert Boaz #2
Bender John Tavera #1
Bakken Holdon Blue River #1
Brill Otto, Boaz
Bender Eph. Viola
Brien, John Loyd
Burrington, Dan Loyd
Burg, M. C. R.C.
Conry, W. W. Excelsior
Cooper, J. C. #1 R.C.
Carlson, John Blue River
Cooper, C.P. & Son R.C.
Cornwall, F.D. Rockbridge #1
Cook, John Boaz #1
Collins, Robt. Tavera
Dalberg Chas. Boaz, #2
" Magnus "
Dolberg Oscar Blue River #1
Draught, A.M. Loyd
Daly, Thos. Tavera
Ewens, Virian L. Boaz #1
Eng, John Boaz #2
Elliott, Corliss Blue River 1
Eaton, Earl Tavera
Ellsworth, R. W. Tavera
Fisher, Jacob R.C. #4
Fish, Earl Blue River #1
Fry Archie R.C. #1
Fry S. W. R.C.
Gray, Wm. Excelsior
Gilbertson, Gus L. Boaz #2
Georgeson, Phil. Blue River #1
Goplen Chris. Tavera #1
Hall Wm Boaz #1
Haskell, Andrew R.C. #5
Haskin, Willie Blue River #1
Henthorn, Olen R.C. #1
Hardy, Verlin R.C. #4
Hulbert, Leland R.C. #1
" S.G. R.C. #1
Hanson, Hans Boaz #2
Hillesheim, W.H. Blue River
Hangton, Wm. Gillingham
Hinkel, Elias Boaz #2
Hagenston, Chris Boaz #2
" Martin " "
Hillberry, Wade Blue River #1
Halverson Theodore Excelsior
Higgins, Herman Blue River #1
" Lester " "
Jacobson, Adolph Boaz #2
Jas. Jones, Blue River #1

Kintz, Ed. S.R. Co #3
Kleiser, Chas. Boaz #1
Kenyon, J.M. Rockbridge #2
Kipler, A. L. Boaz #1
Kinney, Thos. Tavera #1
Miller, A.C. Tavera #2
Mathews, Anderson Blue River #1
McNamee, Fred R.C. #3
Theo. " Rockbridge #1
Mackin, L.D. Blue River
Mc Miller, Fred Boaz #1
Martin Bros. Excelsior
Miller J. M. Excelsior
Logan, L. H. Excelsior
Nelson, M.A. Excelsior
Nerby, Manuel R.C.
Nussbaum, H.H. R.C. #4
Nicht, Wm. R.C.
Oman, Carl Tavera #1
Olson, Blaf " "
Orrick, John Boaz
Porigo, Sam Boaz #2
Peterson, C.C. Blue River
Pugh, Thos. Rockbridge
Persinger, O.P. Blue River #1
Peterson Gus. " " "
Purkins, A.M. R.C. #1
Pier, W.H. R.C.
Randall, F.B. Excelsior & J.B. Randall.
Reagles, V.J. R.C. #4
Reutler, Peter Twin Bluffs #1
Robinson, F.M. R.C. #1
Railton, Fred Loyd
Ripley W.
Rondebrink, S.R. Boaz #1
Starkley, Ed. Boaz #1
Stephenson, N.E. Gillingham
Stanton, J. Wm. Shannon R.C. #5
Swanson, Stanton Blue River #1
Stout, Scott R.C. #3
Silvere, Isaac R.C. #3
Shaw, W.A. Loyd
Studebaker, Bert R.C. #4
Stordock, A.O. Boaz
Shannon, Arthur Boaz
Shepherd Eli " "
Stordock Alfred Sharp R.C. #5
Thorp, F. P. Tavera
Turnbull, J. W. Boaz #1
Tanner, E.B. Loyd #1
Thingvold, Harvey Tavera
Turkelson, Thos. Boaz Box 124
Troxel, Shelby Muscoda #1
Thomson, C. R. R.C.
Turnpseed, E.H. Boaz #1
Umbehaun Julius R.C. #1
Vance, Geo. Excelsior
Fred Tiller Tavera & Sid Tiller.

Mayfield, Cyrus	R.C. #2	Sawyer, Frank	Neptune
" , J.M.	R. C.	Sands, Will	Twin Bluffs
Miller, Geo. F.	Twin Bluffs	Sigs, E.A.	Neptune
Monson, Olaf	Boaz	Sippy, W.I.	"
Monson, Martin	"	Thomson, A.A.	R.C.
Monson Chris.	"	Torgerson, Victor	Muscoda
Monson, Oscar	" <i>Archibute</i>	Truesdale, Tellus	Twin Bluffs
Marshall, Sam	R.C. <i>Swidich</i>	Taylor, W.C.	Boaz
Miller, A.C.	Tavers	Turgason, J.H.	R.C.
McKinney, Chas.	R.C.	Tadder, Henry	R.C.
" " , W.H.	R.C.	Tormey, Tom E.	R.C.
McLean, S.A.	R.C.	Triggs, John	R.C.
McCauley, Ed.	R.C. #3	Tormey, M.G.	R.C.
Noble, D.A.	R.C. #1	Unbehaun, Geo. J.	R.C.
Nee John	Twin Bluffs	" , Henry	R.C.
McDonough, Thos.	Loyd	" , Chas.	R.C.
Nussbaum, Henry H.	Boaz ✓	Worden, Geo.	R.C. #3
Nicks, Ernest	Twin Bluffs	Wacker, Wm.	Boaz
Oman, Carl	Taverna ✓	Weidenfeld, John	Twin Bluffs
Olson, Sigurd L.	Boaz ✓	Walsh, M.G.	R.C.
Phillips, B.M.	R.C. #1 ✓	West, M.B.	Rockbridge
Preston, J.A.	Boaz	Walthers, Lorenz	Boaz
Poole, Marion	Rockbridge	Williams, Geo.	Twin Bluffs
" , Hite	R.C.	Zierfuss, Andrew	R.C.
Pickard, Chas.	Twin Bluffs		
Peckham, C.W.	R.C.		
Peckham, A.E.	R.C.		
Parfrey, Bert	R.C.		
Putz, Carl	R.C.		
Robbins, O.F.	Boaz, #1		
Rawson, Geo.	R.C.		
Roudebush, S.R.	Boaz		
Rundell, A.T.	R.C.		
Richards, Orville	Twin Bluffs		
Ryan, John	Boaz		
Rhinehart, Everett	Rockbridge		
Radel, Ben W.	R.C.		
Seifert, Fred	Boaz		
Smith, C.A.	Woodstock		
Snow, Roy	HubCity		
Straight, B.F.	R.C.		
Schweiger, Thos.	Bloom City		
Schauf, Albert	Sandusky		
Schauf, Frank	Twin Bluffs		
Schauf, W.B.	" "		
Schoonever, Harvey	R.C.		
Smith, John H.	Gotham		
Schauf, Hubert	Twin Bluffs Stank		
Stanek, V.J.	Bloom City		
Snyder, W.A.	" "		
Stayton, G.M.	Rockbridge		
Sigrist, E.A.	Twin Bluffs		
Stibbe, Robert	" "		
Staum, Lewis	Boaz		
Scholl, Harry T.	Neptune		
Stoltz, John	Sandusky		
Stewart, W.F.	Bloom City		
Sawyer, Frank	Neptune		

58
 24

 82
 116

 198.

[ca. 1914]

Dear Edie Jones:

The Wisconsin
Suffrage association should
have, don't you think, a
page advertisement in
the Educational Committee's
bulletin? The Illinois
association (!) and the
National association
are both advertising. }

think, ours should be
inserted in any case, on
any arrangement you think
best. The others are paying
for the insertion, at the
rate established by themselves,
as what it could be
worth to them - from \$10
to \$30 a page. The Wisconsin
association might simply
pay what each page
costs - \$2.50. Or not
at all. Or any way
that is satisfactory.
In any case, will you

Send the copy over to
me at Catago as quickly
as may be? —

How are you? My
love to you all this time —
and more.

Faithfully yours

John Gale

The Irving
Madison-
Monkey

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

PRESIDENT
MRS. HENRY M. YOUMANS
WAUKESHA

WAUKESHA, WIS.

RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. A. J. ROGERS
MILWAUKEE

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

STATE FINANCE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN, MRS. E. S. JORDAN, KENOSHA
VICE-CHAIRMAN, HARRIET F. BAIN, KENOSHA

1ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, ALICE WACKERHAGEN, RACINE
3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. LOUIS HOBBS, MADISON
6TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. BEN HOOPER, OSHKOSH
7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. LOUIS BUDDENHAGEN, NEILLSVILLE

8TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. ISAAC WITTER, GRAND RAPIDS
9TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. MAUD L. MCCREERY, GREEN BAY
10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. L. D. HARVEY, MENOMENIE
11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, MRS. MARY SCOTT JOHNSON, SUPERIOR

TREASURER, EMMA E. ROBINSON
454 PRAIRIE AVE., KENOSHA, WIS.

Dear Suffragist:-

The present work of organization as conducted during the past eight months from the State Headquarters, has been pronounced by many business men, lawyers and politicians as the most effective suffrage work which has yet been done in Wisconsin.

I therefore hope that the success and importance of this foundation work as a basis for a winning campaign will induce you to look with favor upon the plan of the Finance Committee for securing a fund which will insure permanent and continuous work.

Sincerely,

Theodora N. Youmans

State President,
Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Ass'n.

The average running expenses for state work, including headquarters, an organizer and stenographer since Jan. 1st, 1914, have been \$300.00 per month. This does not include expense of Special Committees or of special work, such as the State Suffrage School recently held in Madison.

In order to be assured of a fund to meet this monthly expenses for maintaining this vitual machinery of our State work, it has been proposed that sixty women in Wisconsin subscribe \$5.00 per month for this purpose.

Will you be one of these sixty women? If you are unable to do this, have you a friend who will be of this number? Or can you find five suffragists in your town who will give \$1.00 each per month?

This is the greatest opportunity to help that has ever been offered to Wisconsin women. It means a basis for all future work and final success.

Earnestly yours,

Charlotte S. Jordan
Chairman Finance Committee.

WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFER TO SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Woman's Journal offers to each Suffrage Association a chance to have a regular amount of space each week for news, announcements, appeals for money, etc. Each Association may choose from the enclosed schedule of benefits and obligations whether it wishes to use one column, three-quarters of a column, one half column, one quarter or one eighth of a column.

In studying the states and working out the following plan, we have tried to fit the case in your state, selecting the space which, from your membership as recorded in this office, it seems likely you would use. Will you look over the offer to see if it meets the needs of your Association? If some other space better meets your needs, will you let us know either direct or through your Board?

Woman's Journal Offer to the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association

1. Three-quarters of a column weekly for one year, to be made up from contributed material, from Wisconsin newspaper clippings, statistics about Wisconsin, appeals, etc. To be edited by the Woman's Journal, wherever possible, following weekly suggestions from press chairman of Association, and for which the Association would pay the Woman's Journal \$6.40 per week or \$333.00 per year.

2. Five hundred new yearly subscriptions for which the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association will receive \$1.00 each or \$500.00 in toto and pay the Woman's Journal seventy cents each or \$350.00 in toto.

3. One thousand Woman's Journals weekly in bundles for use in Wisconsin to be sent each week wherever directed by Association. The Woman's Journal would receive \$.0264 a copy for these or \$1372.00 in toto a year. A conservative estimate of their value to the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association is \$.03 a copy. They sell at \$.05 a copy, and when not sold are valuable propaganda.

ADVANTAGES

The advantages to the Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association and to the Woman's Journal would be as follows:-

Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association
would receive

1. Three-quarters of a column weekly for news, appeals for money, announcements of meetings, etc.
2. Five hundred (500) new subscriptions each worth \$1.00 or \$500.00 for the year.
3. One thousand (1000) copies per week of the Woman's Journal each worth 3 cents, or \$30.00 per week, \$1560.00 for the year.

Total \$2060.00

The Woman's Journal
would receive

1. Six dollars and forty cents (\$6.40) a week for its column, \$330.00 per year.
2. Seventy cents on each new subscription, or \$350.00 for the year.
3. The cost per copy of the paper or \$.0264 per copy, \$26.40 per week or \$1372.00 per year.

Total \$2055.00

Since you would pay us \$1372.00 per year from the 1000 papers per week for a year, and receive a value of \$1560.00, you would make \$188.00. Add this to the \$150.00 which you would make on the 500 subscriptions and you have \$338.00 more than enough to pay the \$333.00 for your three-quarters of a column.

If on the other hand, you sell your 1000 papers per week at 5¢ per copy--not an impossible thing when you have the whole state to draw on--you make a clear profit of \$1045.00 on the transaction.

Now just a word as to why it would not be difficult for you to get the subscriptions and sell the papers. According to a list of names given us by your Association some months ago there were 1230 members of your Association among 111 leagues. Since then the number has of course increased. But of that 1230, only 33 are subscribers to the Journal, although we have 220 additional subscribers in your State who are not members of your Association. We can give you these names, and with the incentive of the weekly three-quarters column it ought not to be hard to get others to subscribe.

The weekly bundles of papers would make a flood of propaganda of the best sort because timely. Everyone in Wisconsin who bought a copy would see that something was doing in his state. He would also get the inspiration of the news of what is going on in the rest of the country. Our idea would be to help start you in street-selling, or selling at meetings in several of the larger cities; but of course you would do as you thought best in this regard.

The best of this plan is that the weekly space in the Woman's Journal would cost you Nothing but Work. You can actually make money by the plan, as we have shown. Furthermore, by this plan you would have 500 doubly efficient workers in your State--because well informed--and every Journal sold or used as free propaganda would be so much good seed sown.

Is it not worth while?

[ca. 1914]

PRACTICAL POLITICS FOR WOMEN

Concerning the interests and ideals of the home is universally acknowledged to be woman's special business in life. That every phase of legislation which directly or indirectly affects woman, children and the home becomes practical politics for women.

A half century or more ago women were directly responsible for the welfare of the home and the children. Practically everything consumed in the home was manufactured there from the textiles and food to the candles which furnished the light. There was child labor in these days but the child labored under the guidance and supervision of the mother. The mother was often teacher, nurse and doctor.

Industrial progress has revolutioned housekeeping. While our grandmothers made the candles which furnished the light:- we obtain our light through the municipality or corporation controlled by laws made by men. Our grandmothers spun, wove and made up the garments for the family:- our clothes are spun, woven and made up in factories which are also controlled by legislation. The same is true of three-fourths of all that is consumed in the home. While children helped to carry on the work, it was under the personal supervision of the mother: now thousands of little children work unprotected in the factories. Young women who worked in the wholesome atmosphere of the home are now often forced to work in mills where both the physical and moral atmosphere is polluted. These women are still working for US and they are entitled to protection, which must be extended through legislation. Industrial changes have come about so rapidly that in the common vernacular "we have lost sight of our job" (or men have appropriated it). The result is: adulterated textiles, impure food and bad industrial and moral conditions generally.

It is for women to grasp the situation and solve the problems which as the conservers of the interests and ideals of the home, are distinctly their problems. It is a safe prediction that ten years hence we will not plead guilty to ignorance of legislation pertaining to pure food laws, laws regulating sanitation or the prices and quality of food stuffs and wearing apparel.

With the invention of machinery came industrial changes and domestic changes. We frequently find men (sometimes even in the legislature of progressive Wisconsin) who grow eloquent when discoursing on "woman's Sphere". They revert to the good old times of the grandmothers, the times when women staid in in their homes and attended strictly to their domestic duties. If reminded that this work, done at home by our grandmothers, is now done in the factory, that thus the mother is forced out of the home and into the mill or factory, then these would-be orators grow sentimental and declare they would like to destroy every machine and invention and discovery which has taken women out of the home. If only these men were less poetical and more practical, they would recognize the futility of such talk and acknowledge that the material changes which have been responsible for taking women out of the home must be accompanied by political changes- With the invention of the automobile came laws regulating its use. This is true of all inventions in the home and out--- in the wake of the invention follows legislation-

under

Woman's work has largely been taken from her personal supervision and is managed by men or by a man made government. When women attempt to secure needed home legislation, they are sometimes told they are out of their sphere. As a matter of fact it is the men who usurp woman's sphere when they attempt to supervise the manufacture of the food, textiles and clothing and the laws governing their quality. Every student of history knows that this has always been woman's work.

All legislation whether state or federal which has to do with the home and the children, is PRACTICAL POLITICS FOR WOMEN AND IMPRACTICAL POLITICS FOR MEN, as they have only too well demonstrated. For example our man made government spends millions of dollars for the hygienic protection of stock but until recently not one dollar for the hygienic protection of children, and even now only a comparatively small sum.

We have textiles guaranteed to be all wool which are more than half cotton, silk weighted with mineral matter until robbed of its wearing qualities. We have embalmed meats and syrups mixed with glucose. A girl is not considered mature enough to manage her own property or marry without her guardians consent until she is at least eighteen, but in three states men have made laws which say that a little girl may consent to her own ruin when only ten years old. In Wisconsin the law placed the age at which a girl could consent to her ruin at twelve years, until a heart rending case aroused the indignation of a few mothers who went to Madison and pleaded until the law makers raised the age to sixteen years. The women went home believing that the men intended to be humane but were careless. WHAT COULD THESE MOTHERS THINK WHEN THE NEXT LEGISLATURE LOWERED THE AGE TO FOURTEEN YEARS? They wisely concluded that all laws of this nature should be made by mothers, and to-day these women are asking for the right to vote, while the women who through ignorance or indifference to these conditions are begging to be relieved from the responsibility of voting.

Sixty years ago under the old common law the wife and all she had belonged to the husband, the law gave him her earnings no matter how greatly she needed them for herself and her children. If the husband proved untrue and the wife obtained a divorce the law gave all the property and the children to the husband, so that she, the innocent party, left penniless and childless if she left at all. There were few divorces in "these good old days" owing to the laws and the fact that women were economically independent. Why, in these days a drunkard could take his wife's clothing to pay his liquor bills and the court declared the ~~act~~ action legal because the wife and all she had belonged to the husband. Please bear in mind that these are the times that still look good to the liquor interests of Wisconsin but not to the wives and mothers.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone and a few other self-sacrificing women knew that the many legal wrongs against women would never be righted until women themselves took an interest in legislation. Little by little women came to believe they had a right to express themselves on legislation which intimately affected themselves or their business in life as women, but they believed that this expression, to be womanly, must be indirect. At last it is dawning on the womanhood of the world that it is impractical to work indirectly only and they are demanding the right to work ~~work~~ directly to secure whatsoever legislation is necessary to promote the best interests of the home.

The popular lecturer of the day is fond of telling us over and over that the foundation of the nation is the home. He wilts his collar on a December night in his effort to convince his audience of this fact, although not a man, woman or child disagrees with him or ever has. Notwithstanding all the oratory that that has been delivered on the importance and sanctity of the home, out of 1847 bills introduced in the last legislature, there were less than fifty that directly concerned the home and only twenty-six of these were passed.

The men of the legislature of 1913 who came nearest to representing ~~women~~ the homemakers, were the men who felt the need of our help. Many of our state legislators are men who at a personal sacrifice are working hard for the good of the people. We owe them a debt. Do we know who they are? And are we willing to pay the debt regardless of party affiliations?

mit

The Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association has issued a booklet giving the substance of, and vote on, the bills introduced in 1913 which should be of special interest to women of the state. The cost of getting this little booklet out will average about 2½¢ each, depending on the number printed. The state Federation of Women's Clubs has a membership of over 6,000. If every member purchased a copy at 5¢ it would enable us to have a representative at Madison next winter who could keep us posted on all legislation affecting our business in life as women. One of the most hopeful signs of our progress is revealed by the fact that women's clubs are ~~endorsing~~ choosing to study subjects which deal with present day matters, - subjects pertaining to children, schools, citizenship and the home. Recognizing the need of help along these lines the greatest authorities in our state have, at the expense of time and hard work, gotten out an outline called "Social Forces". Every club woman should possess a copy, and that many do is manifested by the rapidly diminishing second edition. The book is valuable to you as an individual and should be on your library table. It covers various phases of social activity. It is true you have to learn to use it but once become familiar with "Social Forces" and you will find it indispensable. The booklet costs 15¢ and contains a list of practical "things to do" in your own locality. It may be secured from Wisconsin Woman Suffrage headquarters, Waukesha, or from Mrs. A.S. Quackenbush, Portage, Wis.

Progressive women the world over are insurging against all conditions which curtail their efficiency as wives, mothers or housekeepers. When their efficiency is hampered by unwise legislation or by insufficient legislation, it is their business to correct the evil. We must not lose sight of the fact that our increased opportunities resulting from modern improvements have enlarged our responsibilities. We have no moral right to spend all our time and money amassing ourselves or pursuing individual culture at the expense of social welfare.

That women are growing less and less willing to spend their time studying Art of the Early Egyptians and cluttering their homes with fancy work does not mean they are declining in womanliness or refinement, but rather is it indicative of a divine unrest, an impatience to allviate the wrongs and sufferings of humanity by ferreting out with their finer instincts the underlying causes and applying a remedy *charity* to the root of the evil instead of forever trying to mitigate through the results of wrong conditions.

Such women as Jane Addams, Susan B. Anthony, and Sarah Platt-Decker have blazed a trail to a broader and better womanhood, We must make beaten paths of these trails. Ask yourselves 'what would have been the status of the women of to-day had these women pursued a selfish culture?' And think you they represent less culture than they would had they confined their study to Shakespeares, Browning, Greek Art or Ancient Pottery? However we must not forget that Greek Art and Ancient Pottery served a purpose. These harmless clubs were the means of bringing conservative women into larger field of action. The danger lies in the tendency of many women to remain in culture clubs until they become selfish women of arrested development. A pitiful number of our young women frame their diplomas, join a card or culture club and cease to struggle. I encountered several instances during our recent suffrage campaign. I recall one in particular- A charming young woman of wealth and culture asked why so much interest was manifested in Wisconsin on the suffrage question just now? when told that the question was to submitted to the voters at the coming election, she asked if a favorable vote would give women school suffrage? And this woman is a college graduate and a member of the state Federation of Women's Clubs.

When the Wisconsin Federation Of Women's Clubs was young and inexperienced in matters concerning legislation and legislators, a committee was appointed to work for some needed child labor laws and such other bills as pertained to women and the home. The solons received the women respectfully and listened to their arguments, but at this time game laws were receiving their undivided attention. Senators and Assemblymen talked and thought and voted game laws, as the women found at the close of the session, for not a bill protecting children passed, while a bill protecting jackrabbits DID pass, notwithstanding there is not a jack rabbit in the state.

Sometime later a bill was introduced which, if passed, would have deprived thousands of little children of free kindergarten training and substituted for many the training of the street and alley. The mothers circulated petitions and worked like Trojans to save the kindergartens for their children. The Senator who introduced the bill was surprised at the storm of protest which arose from the state Federation of Women's Clubs, he came before the convention held in Milwaukee and innocently said he had no idea his bill affected kindergartens, that he did not know that kindergartens were supported by public funds--- Little by little the women of the municipality, the state and the nation have come to realize that legislation bearing on the home and children, is not practical politics for men and with this realization has come the knowledge that such legislation is practical politics for women.

Public libraries, juvenile courts, maternity hospitals, playgrounds and other institutions of this nature have had their inception and birth in Women's clubs. They were fostered and supported by the women of the community until they became popular with the people, then they were taken over by the municipality and became subject to politics. The women who had gathered knowledge through founding these institutions, had no vote as to how they should be conducted thereafter. They were controlled by those who had had little sympathy with their formation.

Usually local politics first awaken the interest of women as they come nearest the home. Factories spring up with the growth of the town and the housewife is confronted with the smoke nuisance. Her clothes on wash days frequently become smudged, which necessitates a second rinsing

If windows are opened to admit air, the curtains may be ruined. Gradually women have come to realize ~~that~~ there should be municipal regulations demanding the installing of smoke consumers.

Motor cars have made the streets very dangerous for small children. In Racine last fall a little girl was killed in front of the school house as she was hurrying to school. This was the third accident to take place at this point within a few years. Some of the mothers realizing the danger, accompany their children to and from school, but for most mothers this precaution is impossible. One mother said, "Oh, why cannot a policeman be stationed at the crossing when the children are going and coming from school?" But, friends, the policeman represents politics, and women are not supposed to have any interest in politics.

The women of my own little city were trying to secure a park or playground for the children, some of us circulated petitions. When I approached a group of men for their signatures, one ~~of the~~ (who happened to be an alderman) was vexed and claimed that women should not mix in politics, they knew nothing about them, were naturally extravagant, etc. To prove his point he mentioned the new high school the women had recently voted onto the district. I said that women would never economize at the expense of children, but there had been instances where to us men had seemed extravagant, for example - they closed one of the streets for several blocks, dug a trench eight feet deep, and then ordered sewer pipes, which were not delivered until after the ground froze. Of course it was necessary to fill in the trench and redig it the next year. On another street they spent the city's money laying sewer pipes knowing the street would soon have to be graded. The following year the street was graded down to within a few feet of the pipes; which had to be taken up and relaid. To this he meekly replied "Well it gave the men work." Do not get discouraged if a man tells you "Women don't know nothin about politics", - there is a possibility that the man has a few things to learn himself.

Some of the largest tax payers in the state are women. Frequently they see their money wasted, nevertheless when they expostulate they are told that the science of government is too intricate for women. If you are observing you will notice that the politicians - local, state and federal - who try to convince us that politics are not practical for women, usually demonstrate that for all men they are not practical. I have been told that it takes eleven able-bodied, well paid men to carry the mail daily from the post office across the street to the capital. I may be mistaken, but I believe five of the scrub women would jump at the contract.

There are a few interesting sidelights on the legislators who underestimate woman's mental and physical ability. For example: - One legislator made a touching speech in which he claimed to be too chivalrous to permit women to vote. Women, he said, were by nature fragile they were meant to be taken care of by men, "God bless them". The records show that this modern Demosthenes had voted against both the eight-hour law for women and the minimum wage for women and children. He was evidently inclined to forget their fragile natures when it came to scrubbing office floors and laundering collars and cuffs all day and half the night and remember again when it came to putting a little piece of paper in the ballot box.

Occasionally a solon regards the women who come to the capital to plead for special legislation as small children, and Oh, the

twaddle we have had to listen to about woman's sphere, her personal ~~eyes~~ charms, etc. and then as a climax he beams and declares that so long as he lives, he is willing, yea, more than willing, to represent women and to spare them the contamination of politics (and some of these anti suffrage legislators know what political contamination is if any one does). Well, as far as these men are concerned there is nothing to do but go home and study their vote on important measures, to know how how successfully our proxies are representing us. Here is the way they have done it:

With two exceptions they voted to create a boxing commission.

With three exceptions in the Senate they voted against a minimum wage for women and children.

They opposed "dry zones" and favored treating, assuming that women agreed with the manufacturer who said that treating was necessary to create appetites.

They favored minors being permitted to loiter in premises to play billiards and pool.

These men have such child like minds they honestly believe that if they flatter women to their faces, they can insult them by claiming they represent them with their disgraceful legislative records

One of the worst records in the Senate from a decent woman's point of view, belongs to a man who insisted that he always represented his wife.

.....

The welfare of the home is and ever shall be first with women, and politics have invaded our homes. This being true, we must prove equal to the situation. If mothers would safeguard the health and happiness of the home, it is essential that they help to make laws to abolish child labor, industrial oppression, intemperance, prostitution white slavery and other evils which prey on the health and happiness of the home.

If they would secure pure milk for the baby, pure food at a reasonable prices for the family and unadulterated textiles to clothe the children, they shall have to take an interest in legislation controlling these matters.

The abatement of prostitution as a nuisance became a law in 1913, see chapt 526. The enforcement of this law means more to women than can be estimated. Prostitution and its resultant diseases have cursed women and children for centuries. Doctors tell us that three-fourths of all infantile blindness is caused from sexual diseases and more than three-fourths of all specific operations performed on women is the awful price innocent women pay for what SOME men choose to term a necessary evil.

There are other recent laws pertaining to marriage, children and the home. Some have come about as the result of strenuous effort on the part of a few far-sighted women who have long recognized the need of them. Let us not unblushingly remain ignorant of these laws.

A new law of vital importance to mothers provides for the distribution of a solution of nitrate of silver to prevent blindness in babies and demands that a notice shall be sent to the health officer that they have been so treated. Are the mothers of the state watching

to see that the law is enforced?

A late law provides for a minimum wage for women and children, we should know the law and help to see that it is enforced.

We should familiarize ourselves with the Mother's Pension Act. If the law is not effective we must ask for one that is.

There are several new laws bearing on social welfare- one prescribing prohibited employments of women and children. (see chapt. 466 laws of 1913.)

Another providing for safety and sanitation in public buildings and places of employment.

Still another bettering child labor conditions and forbidding the sale of tobacco to persons under sixteen years.

Aiding in securing legislation of this nature is practical politics for women. It is estimated that there are 4,000 crippled children in the state that could be cured by proper surgical treatment. A bill passed the Senate providing for the establishment of a hospital for these crippled and deformed children. The Assembly defeated the bill on the grounds that the state could not afford to incur the expense of curing 4,000 suffering children, but it seems the state can afford a boxing commission to supervise boxing exhibitions and participants ~~therein~~ therein.

~~KNOWING~~ KNOWING THESE FACTS HOW CAN ANYONE LONGER DOUBT THE PRACTICABILITY OF POLITICS FOR WOMEN?

There is a legislative committee investigating vice conditions in the state. As a result of their investigation they hope to be able to recommend adequate laws which will in turn remedy social evils in the state, including the traffic in women. As might be expected, the liquor interests are ridiculing and belittling their efforts. For this reason if for no other, the women of the state should give the commission whatsoever support lies in their power. It is a disgraceful fact that the liquor interests dominate our politics. Had the women earlier comprehended their political responsibility, this situation could not have come about. Wisconsin has only freed herself from the domination of the railroads and insurance companies to fall a prey to other big business. In 1909 Wisconsin ranked third in the production of malt liquors, her brewery products increased 12% in five years, the malt industry being capitalized at \$85, 894,000.

In proportion to her population Wisconsin ranks first in the U.S. in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors.

The liquor interests retained a powerful lobby at Madison and openly boasted that they controlled a majority vote in the Assembly. They were not willing to have the statistics gathered by the Industrial Commission made public, so, they passed a bill prohibiting the state from publishing these statistics.

The initiative, referendum and recall will be submitted to the voters this fall. These measures will be desperately fought by the liquor element for they know that the initiative, referendum and recall are powerful weapons in the hands of the people and especial

ly in the hands of women, and that with these ~~measures~~ weapons their political control could be wrested from them. From now until after the November election, women individually and collectively should agitate, discuss and work for these measures. There should be an initiative and referendum day in every Woman's Club in the state .

A perusal of the legislative report will convince women that it is the liquor interests and their representatives who stand in the way of all constructive and progressive legislation tending to protect women and children from the most corrupt gluttons with whom the state has to deal.

If your representative does have the courage of his convictions and votes against powerful and corrupt interests, he is entitled to your moral support. Have your club pass resolutions thanking him, and write personal letters showing your appreciation. This too belongs to practical politics for women and it should be a pleasure as well as a duty.

SENATOR HOWARD TEASDALE, CHAIRMAN
SPARTA, WISCONSIN

SENATOR VICTOR LINLEY
SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN

SENATOR ROBT. W. MONK
NEILLSVILLE, WISCONSIN

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

TO INVESTIGATE

ASSEMBLYMAN GEO. W. BINGHAM, SECRETAR
FRIENDSHIP, WISCONSIN

ASSEMBLYMAN JAMES DOLAN
PLATTEVILLE, WISCONSIN

ASSEMBLYMAN CARL MINKLEY
1269 NINETEENTH STREET
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC AND KINDRED SUBJECTS

CREATED BY CHAPTER 339, LAWS OF 1913

Sparta Wis Jan 3rd 1915

Miss Ada James
Richland Center
Wis

My Dear Miss James.

Yours received and in reply will say that I think if you have not, you soon will receive a copy of our report, as sent to you from Madison, but I will send you an other, under seperate cover, and you can make good use of the extra.

Now, we planned our own distribution of these reports, so that we would know that they would be sent out. We sent to all ministers, we could get lists of in the state, All W C T U workers as shown in your last journal of proceeding that I got from Miss Belle Ady, of this city, All Libraries, all Hospitals, all sheriffs Dist attys, all Mayor, and all Chiefs of Polie, All members of last and this Legislature, All state officers, and U S Officers of Wis, All social workers that we could get trak of, and all other inquiring,

Have sent over 500 copies out of the state and have sent to every state in the nation,, Just have a call for one for each of some 164 members of the Mo. Legislature,

The demand has been very great,

. I regret that I could not be in the Legislature to try and do my part to get through the recommendations we have made, but the Liquor forces decreed otherwise, and that with the men who say they will lower taxes carried it through, Though my opponent Mr Bennett criticised my vote for extra magance, in voting 10000, for this investigation, and other like amounts amounting in all to about 30,000, while he did not give me credit for saving from the tax rolls of last year on two bills of 755,000. That I claim absolute credit for, and he gave not credit for voting against one million seven hundred thousand dollars of appropro riations, besides falsify ing my record in some 15, cases, So I know his word can not be believed,

I had a long argument with a friend of yours in that city of Viroqua when I first went there, and canvassing the stores, I met her and she said she would not vote for me, and of course I wanted to know why.

Afer an hour or so she said she would if Miss Ada James said I was all right,, and I told her I would pledge my faith on Miss Ada, and she agreed to write,, Whther or not she did or not I do not know, I see her aft after but she did not answer my question of it, and I do not think she supported me, I think she ~~xxxxxx~~ has a sister or other close relative married to Mr Bennett, but she is a bright young woman, and if far better capable of voting that 90% of the people of the district, She is the daughter of the former assessor of City, I have forgotten her name,

With the kindest of regards to your self and your father,

I bid your each a very happy and prosperous new year.

Nearly 18 months of my time has been devoted solidly to this work for the sate, It is all far under stated, but could not get a unanimous report on stronger statements on the liquor question though 75 to 90% due to it

Howard Teasdale

Hartford, Wis., Jan 14 1915

My Dear Miss Jones

"The thing I feared has come upon me"

I shall not have the pleasure of helping you to organize your society after all, For several days I have been wrestling with a cold (the source of it, I am an M.D.) and to day I am a better subject for the bed than a journey, As I have written the Madison friends to go to your assistance, and you will lose nothing by the change but I am very much disappointed that I cannot be with you, I have been looking forward to this trip with very pleasant anticipations and as I wrote you nothing but sickness would prevent my going. But such is life, will you kindly send me a report of the meeting & newspaper reports & comments, so I can tell about it in the next issue of the Herald -

I am sending you a few copies of the little paper which I will ask you to distribute among your members, And if they believe the cause will be helped by the paper, ask them to subscribe - Hoping for a good what time you can distribute them down a number

WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of
OFFICIAL BOARD.

Wisconsin Headquarters, Waukesha, Jan. 16, 1915.

Meeting called to order by the President at 11 A.M.

Present: Mesdames Youmans, Hooper, Hobbins, Casckenbush, Jordan, Foley, Rogers, Helen Haight, Misses Gale, Bain, Robinson and Curtis.

Minutes of previous meeting read, corrected and approved.

Treasurer reported balance when books were closed before Convention

		\$412.50
Receipts to date,		692.31
	Total	<u>1104.81</u>
Disbursements to date		750.94
	Bal. Jan. 16,	<u>353.87</u>

A motion was carried making the Executive Secretary a member of the Board without a vote. 2/1

A letter from Miss Ada James was read recommending the compilation and distribution of suffrage leaflets dealing with Wisconsin conditions, giving views of Wisconsin legislators, ministers, factory men and women and farm women; also recommending the formation of two additional standing committees to deal with rural and industrial conditions respectively.

The question was raised whether to increase the number of standing committees, or instead to try to get chairmen for districts who should take their general policies from Headquarters. It was agreed that it is easier to find women to take chairmanships of standing committees than of districts and that committee chairmanships develop workers; also that if a chairman cannot or does not work, she should be asked to resign.

A motion was carried that a committee on rural work be formed, to be called the Extension Committee.

Because of the absence of Mrs. Berger, who had introduced it, the Chair ruled that action be deferred upon a resolution referred to the Board by the Convention of the Association, which resolution would "pledge support to the effort of organizing women in the economic field."

No action was taken upon a motion that the Association form a standing committee to organize wage-earners' suffrage leagues.

A motion was carried that chairmen of standing committees select other members of committees, with help from Headquarters.

MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK
CHAIRMAN

OFFICE

TELEPHONE MAIN 3597

National Congressional Committee

OF THE

National American Woman Suffrage Association

MUNSEY BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

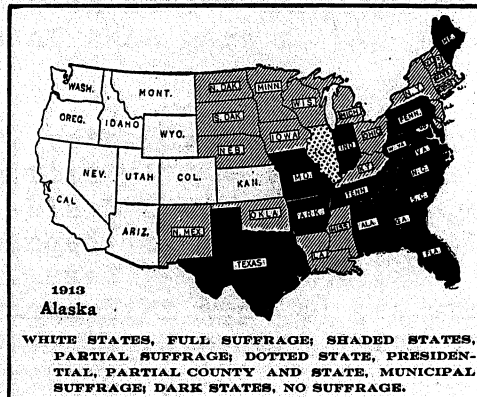
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PRESIDENT
MRS. STANLEY MCCORMICK
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
DR. KATHERINE B. DAVIS
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MRS. SUSAN W. FITZGERALD
RECORDING SECRETARY
MRS. ORTEN H. CLARK
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS
TREASURER
MRS. WALTER MCNAB MILLER
FIRST AUDITOR
MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK
SECOND AUDITOR

MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK
EXECUTIVE VICE-CHAIRMAN
419 MUNSEY BLDG.

Members

MRS. SHERMAN M. BOOTH
GLENCOE, ILL.
MRS. HELEN H. GARDENER
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MISS ETHEL M. SMITH
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. GLENNA SMITH TINNIN
WASHINGTON, D. C.
MRS. LAURA PUFFER MORGAN
LINCOLN, NEB.
MISS JEANETTE RANKIN
MISSOULA, MONT.



January 18, 1915.

Dear Madam:

I am enclosing a copy of our analysis of the suffrage vote in Congress last Tuesday as given out for press purposes. I think you will be interested, however, in a still further discussion of the subject from the point of view of our national organization. More than one Member of Congress has congratulated us upon our "team work" with the districts in bringing out the vote, and I should like, therefore, to tell you some of the specific results of this work as they appeared in Washington.

As you know, the Congressional Committee catalogues all the information it can obtain concerning Congressmen's attitude toward woman suffrage, either by interview or otherwise. Very frequently, however, the Member is non-committal, and in such cases it is necessary to depend upon the suffragists of his district to bring him to a definite position. This, of course, is the reason for the congressional district organization we have urged, with the state congressional chairman and her district committeewomen. The vote the other day demonstrates conclusively the advantages of this plan.

For instance: Of the Massachusetts congressmen, there were only 4 from whom the Congressional Committee had been able to obtain a pledge for the Federal amendment, although some were known to have favored suffrage in their own state. In response to our letter of December 12 to all state presidents and congressional chairmen, the Massachusetts chairman wired: "Letters and telegrams sent from constituents throughout the state, all districts covered." When the vote was taken 8 Massachusetts members, instead of 4, stood for the amendment.

1915, Jan. 18

In the Tennessee delegation there were two men not unfriendly to suffrage who yet withheld their pledges for the amendment. In response to our letter the Tennessee suffragists undertook an active campaign of pressure upon these members, and one of them gave us his vote, making 4 from Tennessee.

The Missouri vote was one of the most significant in the list. The committee's records from the last session were no longer applicable because the suffrage campaign in Missouri last fall had changed the situation. Therefore the delegation was recanvassed by the committee in Washington, while the Missouri organization applied pressure from home. The day before the vote the Missouri delegation held a meeting, discussed the question, and 11 out of 14 (not including Speaker Clark and one absentee), decided to vote for the amendment, in spite of the fact that suffrage had failed to carry at the November election in Missouri.

Illinois, with a delegation of 27 in which there is one vacancy, gave 22 votes for the amendment, with 2 members paired in favor. In Illinois women do not vote for congressmen, though they do vote for president, and the maximum advance count in favor was only 17. The peculiar political situation, however, combined with pressure from the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association and its branches, led this delegation like the Missouri delegation, to hold a meeting and decide to give us as nearly as possible a solid vote. Only two members voted against us.

Pennsylvania, by congressional district work, saved several very doubtful votes in that state, and a similiar thing is true of Michigan, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Maryland and New Jersey. In some states where the vote was not changed, it was found by members of the committee who interviewed the congressmen that the work was not lost, for they expressed themselves as embarrassed by the appeals from their constituents.

I feel sure that you are rejoicing with us over the total vote our amendment received. Our full strength was not represented in the 174 votes cast for us, however. As you will note in our analysis, of the 46 members not voting, 12 were paired in our favor against 6 on the other side, and there is significance in the fact that so many from New York and Pennsylvania did not vote, for these states are in the midst of suffrage campaigns. It is interesting also that although the majority leader, Mr. Underwood, in his speech that day called upon democrats to stand by their caucus decision, 86 of those democrats disregarded the caucus and voted for us.

Very sincerely yours,

Antoinette Frank

Vice Chairman. *Frank*

WISCONSIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

431-432 WASHINGTON BLDG.
MADISON

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

HONORARY PRESIDENT
REV. OLYMPIA BROWN
RACINE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MRS. A. S. QUACKENBUSH, CHAIRMAN
PORTAGE

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
MRS. JOSEPH JASTROW
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SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. WILLIAM PRESTON LEEK
BELOIT

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. C. P. CROSBY
RHINELANDER

Portage, Jan. 21, 1915.

Dear Miss James:

We missed you at the Board meeting. Miss Gale and I both went, after all, despite your kindness in telegraphing. It was a lovely meeting. They wanted to talk about the Berger resolution all the time, though of course Mrs. Youmans would allow no formal discussion and no action regarding an industrial committee until Mrs. Berger could be there. but it was such a live topic that it kept breaking out of itself every few minutes, and at lunch where we all sat at one table, nothing else was discussed. Most of those who favored the resolution including Miss Curtiss and Miss Gale did not think it meant the organization of trade union leagues, but only the organization of working girls into suffrage leagues. Mrs. Youmans and Mrs. Jordan and I thought it meant the former and so did Mrs. Hooper, all of whom are opposed to that. Miss Gale wants more time to think it over, if that is meant, not that she doesn't know trade unions are right, but that she isn't sure we could do it wisely and well. Mrs. Youmans is very clear and strong that we can not endorse trade unionism, for too many of our members and of the legislators are opposed to trade unionism.

But it will come up full force at Madison when the next Board meeting occurs. They are all eager to organize the working girls into Suffrage leagues, and maybe we shall have to be content with that for a starter.

Had you been at the meeting, I would have given you one of these folders and asked you if Richland Center could not arrange for some of Mrs. Gimand's work. To my mind there is no one in America like her, no one with such a mind, such a grasp of essentials, and so magnetic a manner of getting them across. Of all the Suffrage women and all the Biennial women, I think she is the greatest. From the folder you can see that you may have either one of three plans: a single lecture, which costs \$100. or, if for a suffrage society, one-half of that, \$50; a group of three lectures which is \$225, or if for suffragists, \$112.; a Gilman week, in which she will give the six afternoon lectures, and also six evening lectures in adjoining towns. If she does the six afternoon lectures alone, she has \$200. If the evening ones additional, you can arrange those at \$50 apiece, and pay her \$300 in all for the 12 lectures. The tickets for the six lectures are usually \$3. but

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MRS. C. P. CROSBY
RHINELANDER

with the big audiences you get in Richland Center, you could probably sell enough to make them \$1.50 or \$2. Her travelling expenses from the preceding town and entertainment, are also to be paid. But you will find the joy of entertaining her sufficient to pay for all the work. Can't you do something about it? I feel so sure your Richland Center people would appreciate her. She is available in Wisconsin March 11-16, inclusive; also during and after the third week in May; and again next October, but these two spring dates are the important ones now.

I see the legislature is hard at work tearing down the Wisconsin "Idea". It makes me even sicker than the European War. I suppose we shall be as stand-pat as Vermont or Pennsylvania or a the solid south, or anything else that is interest ridden and archaic and fossilized. It is so discouraging.

Shall hope to see you soon in Madison.

Cordially,

Susan Quackenbush

*What do you think of the 2 column
editorial of Standard Oil in the
new "Citizen"? I suppose that makes
up for the men women and children
they're finished murdering in Colorado.*

Your reply to the Free Press is great.

Hartford, Wis., Jan - 25 - 1915

Dearest beloved in the Lord -

Shake hands once already, you are "a man after my own heart," I have just received your splendid report of its meeting and I feel like shouting "All hail" "Knick the Kaiser" or break pretz into almost any devout and solemn saying your letter ~~fills~~ me with "health vibrations" My cold still sticks to me but this sort of report is sure good medicine. Thank you The report will go into the next Therold complete and I will send you a bunch for distribution and for "goodness sake" before then order Coole hold up a few of your members for a subscription. It is discouraging to have "a message from on high" and none to receive it. Well that's a good joke on the early sinners, still I don't believe either of the old boys felt very bad about it, Mr. M. is a fine returning fellow and from what I imagine about Senator James they both enjoyed the prolonged visit -

Hartford, Wis., 191

No there will be nothing for you to "have out"
with me about the Gov. unless he gives me
some reason to change my mind soon, my
disgust and loathing will overshadow yours,
I enclose a clipping from the Mil-Leader
which sizes him up "proper" No one realizes
the fitness of the description better than I do
I have been struggling in the treacherous "Quack-
Donds" ever since he took a hand in the N.A.S.
But what can we do? He is rich and powerful
and could do so much for the humane cause
in the state if he had such desires, and he has
assumed me that he has. I have always felt
doubtful as to his intentions and would
gladly have joined with others in this work
who feel as I do if I could have hoped for
better results by so doing but as you know
most reformers are "fox & creek & lowley"
and it takes money & strength to successfully
oppose the powers of reaction, The "Mil-bunch"
have treated the devoted country workers, Mean
If they were promoting the humane cause we would

[1915, Jan?]

Dear Ada James. This is an explanation and a request - and I have no decent paper on which to write them.

We got a cut mode of your Wisconsin senator - not nearly so good as the original - and then we decided not at present to have these leaflets printed.

Perhaps we are wrong but we plan to stick to suffrage only - not to take stand on

any other ² bill introduced,
whatever its character. The
legislature is very difficult
this year - we are constantly
assured there is no show
of our success. We must make
friends wherever we find
them. One member who will
we believe be very useful to us,
is opposing the eugenics law
and we do not say one word.

You see why we are not
going to quote records of
last year - at least just now.

3

We want some leaflets directly bearing on suffrage. One of them, showing the record of legislatures of other states needs only a captivating head and data affecting Vermont and Iowa, to be fairly complete. Can you complete it, get it printed and send it out?

We are so overwhelmed at the office that we simply cannot do things

4
of this sort. Miss Leuter is
at Madison most of the
time and I as much
of the time as possible.

We also want a leaflet
for Washington's Birthday,
which might also include
something about Lincoln.

I have made a start
which is not very good, but
I send it along. Can
you complete it or revamp
it - get it out any way.

I think we should have
one of these leaflets every
week or two - recognizing
any special day or occasion.

A good quotation from
Mr Dooley would be fine
for St Patrick's day.

I haven't much of an
idea how the situation at
Madison actually looks.

If we get any bill through
it will be the presidential.

We put in the bill referendum

first, then ⁶ if it fails the
county referendum. If
that fails too we try the
presidential, thinking that
the legislature may have
made us know our place
by that time and be
willing to give us a lette.

I think we should
have one leaflet showing
the kind of legislative
measures women voters

7
interest themselves in
can you get this up?

Please pardon this
despondent appeal. It is written
in much haste.

With love as ever

Herbert W. Gurnea

Waukesha,

Wisconsin,

February 2, 1915.

My dear Miss James,

I certainly shall be very happy to serve upon your Committee, for The Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association, if you think I shall be able to assist in any way. I had my training along these lines many years ago, when I lived in Washington, and attended the meeting, presided over by Miss Anthony herself.

But will you tell me what I am to do, and map out some definite concrete work. I have just retired as The Chairman of the Health Department of our State Federation of Clubs, and after having had to "dr, ag" so many things through, feel now that I want all my efforts to count. I am just as enthusiastic as ever, but this work is new to me, excepting what I have done independently of any organization.

I sincerely wish that we might meet some time soon, and "Talk it over". However I shall do my best to aid you in every way possible.

Very Sincerely Yours,

Grace Stella Caples

(Mrs. B. M.)

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW"

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

WAUKESHA, WIS.

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

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REV. OLYMPIA BROWN, RACINE
HONORARY PRESIDENT

MRS. RICHARD LLOYD-JONES, MADISON
LITERATURE COMMITTEE

MRS. B. C. GUDDEN, OSHKOSH
PRESS COMMITTEE

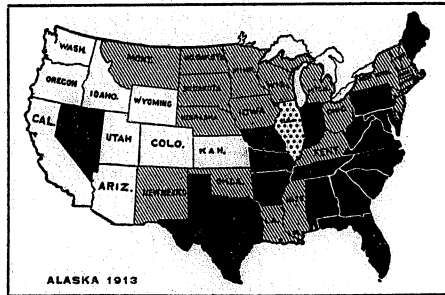
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FINANCE COMMITTEE

MISS ADA L. JAMES, RICHLAND CENTER
LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. WILLIAM P. LEEK, BELOIT
CHURCH COMMITTEE

MRS. A. S. OUACKENBUSH, PORTAGE
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

DR. JEAN M. COOKE, DARLINGTON
LECTURE COMMITTEE



WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENTIAL, PARTIAL
COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

February 3/15

Miss Ada James
Richland Center

Dear Ada James:-

We have been working at cross purposes which is the danger of conducting a discussion in paper. It never occurred to me that you were going to give the record of any actual senator. I supposed we were just imagining a senator who might have voted against all of these bills. Perhaps there is an advantage in giving the record of an actual member of the legislature two years ago.

I have been thinking about the two measures whose omission I suggested and it now seems to me best to restore the mother's pension bill which is, it seems to me, righteous enough in its essential motive to make a general appeal. I never have been able to acquire an opinion of my own on the minimum wage bill because I am always asking myself what will happen to many girls and women who cannot earn a standard minimum wage. It still seems to me best to omit reference to the minimum wage bill.

When Miss Curtis gets back from Madison we will hunt up the material of which you spoke and get the copy for the other leaflet ready. I am grievously disappointed not to be at Madison this week but illness binds me at home.

What about our chairman of the extension committee? We want these chairmen named as quickly as possible as we ought to have the new stationery printed.

Affectionately as ever,

Theodora W. Young

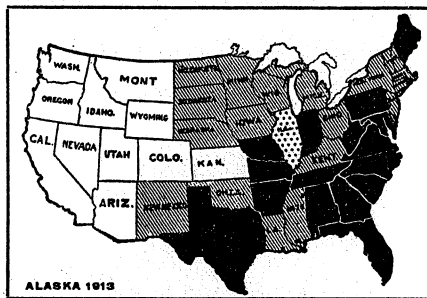
"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENT, PARTIAL
COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

COMMITTEES

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THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. A. J. ROGERS, 733 RACINE ST.
MILWAUKEE
RECORDING SECRETARY

MRS. JAMES L. FOLEY, WAUWATOSA
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y

MISS E. E. ROBINSON, KENOSHA
TREASURER

MISS M. V. BROWN, MADISON
MRS. LOUIS FULLER HOBBS, MADISON
AUDITORS

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN, RACINE
HONORARY PRESIDENT

February 13/15

Miss Ada James
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Ada James:-

Enclosed is a draft of the measure giving Wisconsin women presidential suffrage, as it came from the legislative reference bureau. Mr Reilly, who drafted it, told us that he was very anxious to have the opinions of other lawyers as to the best form of the measure. As you see, he has proposed the presidential suffrage as an amendment to the school section. He told us that he was not quite sure whether this was the best way to approach the matter. He would greatly like the opinions of other lawyers. Can you secure an opinion and advice from some good attorney in your city, without cost if possible? The point at issue is not the constitutionality of the measure which will probably ultimately have to be passed by the Supreme Court. Assuming that it is constitutional is this the best way to form the bill? The measure as enclosed has been introduced but can of course be amended. Will you kindly attend to this as promptly as may be and let me hear from you?

We have finally reached a definite, workable plan. The general referendum bill goes in first and is voted on. If it fails, the bill for county referendum goes in and is voted on. If it fails, we then drop down to the presidential suffrage bill, hoping by that time the legislature will have glutted its appetite for defeating us and will give us this very limited measure.

Please do not cease your activities with your local senators and assemblymen. Above all things we want pressure from home brought to bear on those who are uncertain.

I hope you will pardon a form letter. We are very busy in the office.

Cordially yours,

Theodora W. Spencer
Curtis

602 Jackson St. Milwaukee, Wis.,
Feb 15, 1915.

Dear Miss James,

You may remember my asking you to sign a petition for me that was to be sent to President Wilson, asking for my reinstatement in Washington! The lady, Mrs. R. G. Owens, Milwaukee who was the first signer received a letter from the Secretary to the President saying that I would be reinstated.

This was about two months ago and I have not yet received any notification of reinstatement and fear underhand work as the cause of the delay.

Mrs. Essman of the Free Employment Bureau of Milwaukee said that the petition was signed by yourself and some more "crazy suffragists" and that my reinstatement would not take place on the ground that I was insane and that only insane people had signed it. I am not insane. Some anti-suffragists are making that up to prevent my getting a position in Washington. I am blacklisted and unable to get work in Milwaukee because I will not confess to what I did not do. There have been spies and detect-

1915, Feb. 15-
ives on my track ever since I left Washington.
One of these was pretending to be a Christian
Science practitioner and tried to pick up
a friendship with me and was so persist-
ent that I could not shake her.

During the Suffrage Convention last
December and while my petition was being
circulated for signers, she, without my
consent, went among people saying that I
had asked her to speak for me and mis-
represented the case so bad that I lost
many signers, even some in the suffrage
ranks! I got enough signers though to
make the petition legal and so far as the
President and Secretary of State are con-
cerned, they will be glad to reconstitute me,
but I have trouble in getting my right
with the Civil Service Commission and
Department of Agriculture where I
have enemies.

I think that I will have to go to
Washington to push my claim. Before
I can do that, I have to earn the money
to pay my fare to Washington and my
expenses there, so I want to go to Chicago

first and earn ³ the money.

Now Mr. Gifford Pinchot and some other vile politicians threatened that no matter what city I went to, they could prevent my getting work.

Will you write to some of your suffrage friends in Chicago and ask them to help me to secure employment there. Of course if I get a nice position in Chicago I will not care to go to Washington, but at present, I will be willing to accept anything so long as it is work and I receive pay for it.

Thanking you for your kindness in signing the petition to the President and hoping to be able to help the suffrage cause along as soon as I get work, I am,

Yours very truly,
Blanche Palisay

Organization of Womans Civic Club

at

Mineral Point, Wisc.

Feb. 16, 1915.

Several days ago a request came from my home town for me to return and tell you some of the problems that have been solved or partially solved in the neighboring town of Richland Center, especially relative to woman's part in it. What the women have done has been accomplished thru the various branches of the City Federation.

Richland Center's Federation is composed of seven Federated Clubs and now has about 184 Members. Dues being \$2.00 per year from any club regardless of club membership. Divided into committees which act for one year. Our Constitution says "Purpose of Federation shall be to foster intellectual and moral progress. All Non-political and non-sectarian societies eligible.

But you are most anxious to hear of the Civic Comm. and some of the things they have accomplished. The school being near and dear to the heart of every mother has received special consideration Two members of the Board being women, and to them especially must the credit be given for the comfortable rest-rooms furnished in each school building for the use of the teachers.

Some few years ago one of the federated clubs was a practical working D.S. Club. For several years ⁱⁿ this club they worked out the cost of practical D.S. Later one special member gave some of her time each day for one year teaching sewing and cooking in the grades. The club then gave an exhibit of the childrens work and with facts and figures in both sewing and cooking the subject of permanant D. S. was brought before the Board by one on the ladies on the school board and when they were convinced of the practical side, accepted and adopted its use with the result of the present perfectly splendid D.S. equipment in the schools.

i

The Art Comm. of the Federation secured two picture exhibits

for the schools. One from the Turner people and the second from Copley. They offered three prizes for paper on "Art in the Schools" competition open to all District Schools in R.C. County.

1st. Prize Copley Print-	valued at	10.00
2nd " " " "		5.00
3rd. " " " "		2.50

In order to raise money for this gave entertainments and novel picnics. Also in writing the Copley people guaranteed purchase of \$20.00 worth of pictures and they in turn sent out an insured collection valued at \$500;00 A nominal fee charged for admission to others than students and pictures also for sale from which the club received a comm.

Chairman of the Art. Comm of the State Federation can give you valuable information and assistance about loan exhibits.

Here is another bit of work done by the Civic Comm. which took no little perseverance and good hard labor but they assure me brought its own reward. Prizes were offered in each ward for improvement in care of lawns and general appearance of grounds about the homes.

1st. Prize	15.00
2nd. "	10.00
3rd. "	5.00

Committee of two from Federation for each ward made a personal house to house canvas and in some places took pictures of surroundings. None allowed to enter whose property was value over \$2000.00 in this often had to consult assessors books. Competition not for best looking lawns but for improvement shown. People invited and list made of those competing in March or April, before seeding or planting time. One month after again visited and third visit made in mid-summer. The last in Fall before award was made. (Tell Ada's experience) Did this for two years and wonderful improvement shown.

Another practical piece of work done by the Civic Comm. was the agitation of the need of tin recepticals for street and furnished by the Council.

At present the Civic Comm. is preparing to beautify the small strip of land adjoining the new auditorium. Have accepted plans from U.W. landscape gardner and this week a representative from Fort Atkinson Nursery is in the city suggesting shrubs etc. that he will guarantee for the climate and suitable to use with U.W. drawings. A helpful suggestion for land next your new building.

They are also getting in line to establish community Play Grounds with swimming pools, sand boxes etc. Committee has date set for supp to thrash out the question and make plans for Spring work. Hope to interest H.S. Manuel Training teacher and get work done by H.S. boys.

One club of which I am a member has a good practical working social plan that I thibk you might use to advantage. A number of the members are teachers and women employed down town so cannot attend the regular Thurs. afternoon meetings so we are associate members with a fee of \$1.00 per year, bu no working responsibility except as our section serves. Have about 60 members and are divided into sections of 12 each. Meetings held the 1st Wed. of each month when they have a 6:30 supper. Each section limited to \$6.00 to furnish supper or a rate of 12½¢ per plate, which means that each member of the section of 12 is taxed 50¢ Supper made a social time and all made to feel as guests of the special 12 serving. After supper and a social visit have a program in which all participate.

Some of the subject used this winter were one evening "Some worth while book I have read during the past year." Each gave a short report, as to what impressed them most in reading the book, some particular character or scene etc.

Another meeting- National Songs. One member had prepared a talk on the origin of each of several National songs and this was followed byt the song by members of that nationality either in quartette, solo or chorus.

Last months meeting an evenings discussion of "Concervation of the home as to time, labor, health, strength and money." This brought out a good practical discussion. We all look forward to these gatherings not only as a social good time but also feel they are very helpful meetings.

Hoping I may have brought you a few live suggestions and wishing you success, but most of all perseverance, for in due time ye shall reap if ye faint not.

Kenosha, Wis. 2/16/15

Miss Ada L. James
Richland Center

My dear Miss James:-

Herewith check for \$ 6.40 as per statement below.

I have sent check today to Mrs Haight for 11.25 -and to the Nat'l W.S. Publishing Co. for 3.42 (2.75 & . 67)

I have included Wilbur Barry bill in the amount sent you and will ask you to see that it is paid.

In regard to the payment of bills I would suggest that you O.K. any bills you contract and send them in to me and I will see that they are paid.

I trust things are coming along to your satisfaction in Madison - we hear very little about it down here.

With kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

Paid Mrs Haight	,.....*	11.25
" Nat'l Woman Suffrage Pub. Co.	3.42
" Ada L. James	.69 - .20 - 2.85 - 2.66	6.40

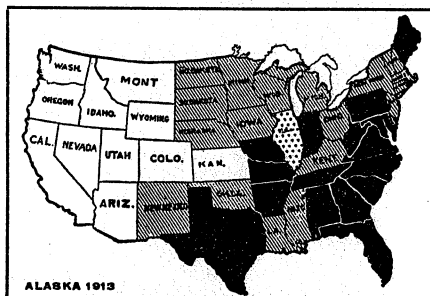
"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

STATE HEADQUARTERS

WAUKESHA, WIS.

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY



WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENT, PARTIAL
COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

MRS. EDWARD S. JORDAN, KENOSHA
FINANCE COMMITTEE

MRS. A. S. QUACKENBUSH, PORTAGE
EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

MISS ADA JAMES, RICHLAND CENTER
LITERATURE COMMITTEE

MRS. B. C. GUDDEN, OSHKOSH
PRESS COMMITTEE

MRS. JOSEPH JASTROW, MADISON
LECTURE COMMITTEE

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MISS E. E. ROBINSON, KENOSHA
TREASURER

MISS M. V. BROWN, MADISON
MRS. LOUIS FULLER HOBBS, MADISON
AUDITORS

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN, RACINE
HONORARY PRESIDENT

February 20/15

Dear Ada James:—

There isn't any too much enthusiasm or any lack of wisdom in what you propose for the Extension committee. Nothing can be more desirable. Go ahead and all good go with you. We have had the stationery printed as we couldn't wait to secure the names of all the committee chairmen, but new names can be added as they come in.

Write us something about this equity proposition for the next Citizen and sign it. Also let us know where you are speaking. Every thing of this sort ought to go in the Citizen.

The legislative work is difficult this year. We are constantly greeted with the statement that this legislature will not give us anything but we are not at all sure that the people who thus warn us, know any more about the situation than we do. We are certainly going to do our best and I hope we shall succeed. The presidential measure stands the best chance I think of success.

Always affectionately,

Theodora N. Youmans

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY

116 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE

March 12, 1915.

My dear Miss James,-

Miss Addams is out of town and your
letter to her has been referred to me. I shall take up
the matter of Miss Palisey at once.

Very cordially yours,

S. P. Breckinridge

Miss Ada James,
Richland Center,
Wisconsin.

SENATOR 31ST DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN
TREASURER OF CITY SCHOOLS
SECRETARY MONROE COUNTY TELEPHONE COMPANY

COLLECTIONS AND PROBATE WORK A SPECIALTY
NOTARY PUBLIC

HOWARD TEASDALE
ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE, MAIN STREET

SPARTA, WIS. March 20th 1915

Miss Ada James

My Dear Miss James,

I inclose you herewith, notice of dates of hearings and the title and pages of the bills that will be taken up each of the 3 days and I have sent out some, If you could send out to some of women leaders you mat reach those I do not as I do not have the names here,

Hoping to see you there,

We want to stand by 150. the general bill rather than the piece meal affair gotten up in Milwaukee and sent in By Sen Martin 285.6.7.1

Yours, Howard Teasdale

Yours Senator is Glenn and he is all right on any thing, but wont hurt to write him and assemblyman, and any others you know

Hearings on Vice Committee bills

- Tuesday March 30, 2 P.M. Committee on Education, 516 S Wing
- S 28 Pandering statute, page 222 Vice Report.
 - 29 Mann act applied to municipalities, p 213
 - 30 Preventing indecent exhibition at fairs p222
 - 144. regulating girls and women at Dances, page 235
 - 146 Forbid the sale of drugs and appliances pa 230
 - 147 Relating to max Venereal diseases. page 221
 - 150. Raise age of consent to 18 and 21 yrs. page 219
- Wednesday
- S 25 Industrial home for women page 220
 - 27 inspection and regulate rooming houses, page 226
 - 28 Forbid use of fictitious names page 229
 - 153 regulate hotels and registry. page 224
 - 154. regulate employment agencies, page 234
 - 155. relating to application for licenses page 235
 - 156 Relating to cafes and restaurants, page 227
- Thursday
- S 148. Establish a state Police Dept, page 214.
 - 148. relating to penalties in certain cases, page 223
 - 149. relating to trials in certain cases, page 235.
 - 151. providing for police women, page 214
 - 152. providing for removal of officer who refuse to enforce laws, page 231.

The bills can be found on above pages, of Vice Report,
Please see that this information of hearings gets into the newspapers
and all interested are invited to spend 3 days in madison to assist
in presenting the facts to get these bills through, the Legislature.

Yours

Howard Teasdale Chairman of Vice Committee

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1420 F STREET

WASHINGTON D. C.

Colors—Purple, White and Gold

New York Headquarters

13 EAST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.

New York, April 9th 1915.

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wisc.

Dear Miss James:—

We were very sorry that you could not attend the meeting of the Advisory Council at the home of Mrs. Belmont last Wednesday. At this meeting it was decided to make the Congressional Union into a National Organization with branches in each state, so that effective pressure might be brought to bear upon every member of Congress.

In order to carry out this plan we are hoping to call a convention of the members and friends of the Congressional Union in each state, some time between now and next December, at which convention a constitution for the state branch will be adopted, state officers elected and plans for pushing the federal work in the state matured.

The Conference also adopted a Constitution embodying a form of organization by which these different state groups might be linked to the National Organization and given a responsible part in the national work.

We are now having this constitution printed and copies may be obtained from the National Headquarters, 1420 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Over \$2,000 was subscribed by members of the Council to start the organizing work in the constituencies of the congressmen.

We are very hopeful that if we can establish a strong back fire in the constituency of each member of Congress before Congress convenes next December, we will be able to approach the new Congress with such strength back of the National Amendment as to make the demand for that amendment irresistible.

We now have eight months in which to build up a strong working organization throughout the country in support of the National Amendment and in which to raise a substantial fund with which to conduct the federal work. We hope that during these months there may be established throughout the country, as strong an organization in support of the federal work as now exists at the National Capital.

Again regretting that you were not able to be present at the meeting, and hoping that you will approve of these plans, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alice Paul
Chairman.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

303 Fifth Avenue

New York

My dear Miss Paul,

April 12, 1915.

I have been asked by motion of the Empire State Campaign Committee to write you, expressing their protest against the character of the work being done by the Congressional Union in this State. The reason for the motion was the complaint of two Campaign District Chairmen that your agents were handicapping their local campaign by the attempt to call off their workers with the argument that New York has no chance and that the Federal route is the only one which can lead to victory. As the Committee did not instruct me what to say, I will set forth my own point of view.

When the suffragists of New York entered upon this campaign a year and a half ago, the leaders, and I think most of the rank and file, were actuated by two groups of reasons.

1. The amendment had passed one legislature and was pretty sure to pass the second. For the sake of the future, if not the present; and for the effect upon the movement the whole world over, it was clear that the best showing possible must be made on the final popular vote. When the corruption, bigotry and ignorance of New York was uppermost in one's thoughts it seemed impossible that woman suffrage or any other good cause could ever win at the polls; but no human being can positively know when the appointed time for the victory of righteousness will arrive. History is full of examples of the sudden surrender of opposition after years of bitter conflict, and the astonishingly easy establishment of a truth. How could we know that the "Woman's hour" was not at hand; we asked ourselves.

We all determined to wage the most efficient campaign within our power, hoping that conditions, political and social, would prove so propitious that our work might bring our cause to victory. To this end many women have given the last penny they can squeeze out of their pockets and have worked like galley-slaves every day of every week since the campaign began.

2. We know that if a federal amendment were submitted the legislature of New York must be one of those to ratify it. We knew that the State had never had a suffrage Legislature. The one which submitted the State amendment was not more than one-fourth in favor of suffrage per se). We knew that, in case of failure this autumn the work would not be lost as it would all tell in the effort to secure the ratification of a federal amendment. So whether suffrage for the East was to come by the State or the National route, it was clear that we needed an organized, educated constituency, behind every man in the Legislature.

It was good sense to drop all discussion of the Federal process as it befogged the issue, but all have realized the present campaign would eventually prove a Federal asset. Meanwhile the "citadels of prejudice" are yielding to our attacks beyond our fondest hope a year ago. The only ominous thing is that everything seems coming our way. Hope grows stronger every day. Men who know New York politics say we are sure to win. But a slip somewhere like the famous "Rum" etc.; an unexpected breach in our defenses, or an evidence of hopelessness, may easily turn the tide against us. Ours is a delicate situation but not at all hopeless. Most of us are thrilled by the belief that the woman's hour is indeed about to strike.

I am sure you must realize that the winning of New York is the greatest thing which could happen to the movement. In

Miss Alice Paul - page 2

behalf of my Committee, therefore, and on my own account as well, I ask you to withdraw your efforts at organization in New York until the campaign is over.

At this time you may connect with disgruntled suffragists here and there, but you are not likely to command the adherence of any of the really efficient ones. For the time and money expended you will garner small results; but you may irritate and antagonize, to the permanent detriment of your work. On the other hand six months hence, the field is free. If we win, as we hope, the women will all want to help the other states by Federal aid; and if we lose, the women will be hot for the next battle. The psychology of the two situations, now and then, will mean little progress now, and a hundred-fold greater results then. Can you not see that this will be true? There are plenty of states where you are unorganized and where there is no campaign. Why not work there now?

There is a rift between the National Ass'n and the Congressional Union over the Federal Amendment. The National has agreed to let us alone during the campaign. Will you not do the same? I hold it to be a courtesy which one body of earnest suffragists has a right to ask of another with whom it has no quarrel, that you will direct your efforts toward other states for the next six months. Give us the chance to think of you as allies and not as competitors.

Yours truly,

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

C.R.

Hartford, Wis., Apr - 14 1915-

Dear Colaborer,

Your kind letter received,
Am glad you still have a "foot-to-stand
on" and hope you may soon throw-away
your crutch, but-wish if you do not, you
must-surely "Meet-us at Muttell's", this plan
seems to me too be our "last-chance". If
we cannot get-together-at this meeting &
"start-something", I shall be thoroughly discouraged
concerning humane organization in Wis.,
As to the Gov- I dont know what to make
of him, there is certainly no reason why I
should "buff" him, if his achievements as Gov-
shall compare with his success as Pres. of D.W.H.S.
he will surely establish his reputation as a
reactionary, I heard him say-at-a directors
meeting in July- some 2 years ago, "that he
did not believe in conferring police power
undisaminately", referring to the appointment of
humane agents, I hope you write him
and get an answer as to why he
does not-make the appointment as requested,
should like to see his answer.

1915, Apr. 14

I enclose
a boat for
Mrs. Gove
I suspect she
is a suffering
Bitter with
her & urge
her to come
to Muntell.

Hartford, Wis., 191

Mrs. Underwood is going to invite her to meet with us at Muntell, I doubt very much whether he comes, It may be that we will decide to form a new state organization. Even if we do not have a state charter which gives us power to appoint H-agents, we can organize Co. societies and make use of our regularly elected peace officers. They possess all the powers of a H-agent, and all we have to do is see to it that they enforce the H. laws. This to my mind should be the final aim of all H. Effort. Do not be discouraged if the Gov. holds up the appointment. Just bring your wiles influence to bear on Sheriffs Constables & police men, and for doing this extra work I may seem to them, though they are required to do so by virtue of their offices) give them a tip. You will find you can use them to very good advantage. The best work of H. Society is educational, and in my work I make special effort to educate our present officers of the law

For a number of years I was agent - here
but - most of the cases were attended to
by our police man, at - my request - of course
I did not take any pay for my work and
we always paid the Police Man a few
dollars every year, and now he is
doing ~~much~~ of this work without pay -
Don't worry about your agents, if you
have any cases which need the "arm" of
the law - Consult your District Attorney
He is one of the public servants
which you should educate, (if he needs it)
No there is little hope for the clergy,
Poor fellows, they need a Billy Sunday
to help them out, Hope your entertainment
is a success and you can keep it - least -
a few earnest people interested in the A.S.
It always depends on one or two people
to keep it alive, I have just one good
worker with me here & he is a German Evon-
gelist Minister, - Do you see there are a few
Ministers who are worth while, Well if you must -
Climb - use a ladder, and do take care of
your good ankle so you can help along the
Mountains, and please try and induce some
of the strong women of your acquaintance to meet
with us, For the present - let - this be our slogan
"meet-me-at-mountains" (Trust you can make out a lot -
I am Heriberto Torres
Cousin

New York, April 15, 1915

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt
303 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Mrs. Catt:-

I have just received your letter protesting against the organization of the Congressional Union in New York at the present time, and asking us to withdraw our "efforts at organization in New York until the campaign is over."

I think from your letter that you have been misinformed concerning our work and plans. We decided at our Conference held at the home of Mrs. Belmont on Marsh 31st, to start the organization of the Congressional Union in each State, so that we might go to Congress, when it convenes next December, with a nucleus of workers in the constituency of each member of Congress organized back of the Federal Amendment. To this end, we are now organizing a Convention in each State, at which the members will adopt a Constitution for for their State branch and elect their State officers. We have planned, however, not to begin the organization in the States where campaigns are now pending, until the close of those campaigns, so that we may not in any way interfere with them.

Mrs. Belmont has given her home next November for the New York Convention of the members of the Union, at which time we will start our organization in New York. Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page has undertaken the organization of the Union's members in Massachusetts next November, at the close of their campaign - and so in each of the campaign states.

Our present headquarters in New York are not for the purpose of organizing the Union in New York. We have made no move whatever in that direction. We are simply using these headquarters as a central place from which we can direct our work over the whole country.

You ask us to maintain the same relation toward the New York work that you say that the National American Woman Suffrage Association is maintaining -- that is, to let you alone during the campaign. As far as I can see, this is exactly what we are doing. The National Association also has headquarters in New York. While I am not informed as to their work, I understand that their New York Headquarters serve the same general purpose as ours do, that is, -- they are for a national object and not for local organizing work.

You also say in your letter that it is complained that "our agents" are handicapping the local campaign by the attempt to call off the New York workers with the argument that New York has no chance to win and that the Federal route is the only one that can lead to victory,

I need hardly tell you that we are deeply interested in the success of the New York campaign and wish its success as ardently as even you can do.

As far as I can judge from your letter there is no difference between us as to the course of action which the Congressional Union should pursue in the campaign States.

Very sincerely yours

ALICE PAUL

Chairman

AP/MB

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Theriksen, Ore.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.

Miss Ada James,
Richland Center, Wisconsin.

Dear Miss James:-

As you have probably seen from the Suffragist, it was decided at the meeting of the Advisory Council at the home of Mrs. Belmont on March 31st, to make the Congressional Union into a national organization with branches in every state, so that effective pressure might be brought to bear upon every member of Congress.

In order to carry out this plan, we are hoping to call a Convention of the members and friends of the Congressional Union in every state some time between now and next December, at which conference a constitution for the state branches will be adopted, state officers elected, and plans for pushing the federal work in the state matured.

The Conference also adopted a constitution embodying the form of organization by which these different state groups might be linked to the national organization, and given a responsible part in the national work.

We are now having this constitution printed and copies may be obtained from our Literature Department at our New York Headquarters, 13 East 41st Street, New York City. You have probably seen a copy of the constitution, however, in the Suffragist of April 3rd.

I am now writing to ask whether you will be willing to help in the organization of the Wisconsin Convention with the help of Miss Zona Gale and Miss Harriet Bain to whom I have also written, and any other Wisconsin women who will be interested to join you in a committee for the organization of the Convention. I do beg that you will do this.

We now have the month of May practically full of Conventions. The Maryland Convention is to be held at Baltimore on May 5th and 6th. The District of Columbia Convention will be on May 12th. The best time for the Wisconsin Convention would probably be some time in June, if that would be suitable for the state, and you could get it organized by that time. You will know the best city in which to hold the meeting.

I am enclosing a call which the Maryland women used in organizing their Convention, and the program for their meeting. These might be used as a basis for the Wisconsin conference.

It seems to me it would be excellent to have a deputation as large as possible wait upon one of your Representatives or Senators. If a group of several hundred women were organized for this purpose, it ought to have a great deal of publicity value as well as make the Wisconsin women feel that they were taking an intimate part in the congressional work. I should think it would be well to open the Convention on the first day with this deputation.

It seems to me it would be well also, to have a reception some time during the conference in order that the people from the different parts of the state might have an opportunity to get to know one another.

It would probably be well to send a letter calling the people to the conference to every woman in the state whom you think might be interested in coming. It would probably be well to send out several thousand letters, if there are that many women whom you think would be interested. It would be well to sign the letter with the names of whatever committee you can get together to take charge of organizing the Convention. It would probably be well to use my name also, so that it would be clear that this was a national as well as a state undertaking.

If you are willing to undertake this for us, I will send you a tentative constitution as a basis to work upon in drawing up the constitution for Wisconsin, and also a copy of Hazel MacKaye's play. Probably the play would be suitable to give during the Convention. If you follow out the program as in the enclosed outline, the only event for which you could sell tickets, I suppose, would be this play.

In Baltimore they are planning to have a subscription dinner at one of the hotels preceding the play. In that way, they get the use of the hall for the play for the entire evening, so that the hall will not cost anything extra for the play. Perhaps, however, you could get some hall or theatre loaned.

It seems to me it would not be well to ask anyone to speak on this occasion who is simply a good speaker, or has simply a well-known name, for the Convention is not for propagandistic purposes nor for the general public, but is to discuss the federal work and enthuse the Wisconsin women in its support. Everyone who speaks, therefore, ought to be someone who is really interested, and informed on this line.

Please let me know immediately, whether you can undertake this and if so, the date that you would wish. If you will undertake the Convention, we will help you in getting speakers. Mrs. William Kent of our Executive Committee, Miss Doris Stevens, our New York organizer, and I, are going to California, and some of us would try to arrange to stop in Wisconsin for the Convention.

It is most important that we know the date of this Convention immediately, so as to make it fit in with the other Conventions.

I have written also to Miss Gale and Miss Bain, asking if they would help in organizing this Convention.

Miss James.

(3)

Please write me what you can do with regard to this, at our New York Headquarters. I shall be here some time, organizing the Conventions.

Hoping most earnestly that you will be willing to aid us in this extremely important undertaking, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Alice Paul
Chairman.

P. S. Since writing the above Mrs. Porritt has taken June 8th and 9th for the Connecticut Convention, so the Wisconsin Convention would have to come after that date.

IN REPLY REFER TO

Milwaukee Free Press.

DAILY AND SUNDAY EDITIONS

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS
TO THE COMPANY

Milwaukee, Wis. April 15, 1915.

Mr. D. G. James,
Richland Center, Wisc.

Dear Sir:-

The Free Press has not dropped the Suffrage Column in its Monday issue. It has occasionally appeared under different headings, and so you may have missed it.

The fact that it occupies less space than in the past is due to the fact that Mrs. Gudden has not confined herself to suffrage news and news comment, which was our understanding when we offered the Suffrage Association this space in our paper.

The Free Press is very anxious to print news about suffrage activity, both in Wisconsin and throughout the United States, and since Mrs. Gudden is inclined to sacrifice this feature in favor of controversy and agitation, we are trying to secure another correspondent who will be able to do justice to the news value of this subject.

Yours very respectfully,



Mrs. Arthur Bartlett

758 Stowell Ave.,

April 18, 1915.

Dear Aida lady, What do you
mean by standing on any-
thing so unstable as a piano
stool? A good suffragist ought
to be more careful of her position.
I hope the ankle will heal
up quickly. You people have
certainly been having a
"mumpy" time.

I have ^{been} in politics rather
deeply this spring during
this school election. My candidate
Mrs. Rogers, was defeated as
you know. The suffragists
worked for Mrs. Berger too,

and she sailed in because
she had all of the socialist
and part of the non partisan
vote. Four socialists were
elected to the School board, and
Mr Augustyn, non partisan,
who has been a member
for some time. We felt awful
about Judge William's defeat
He did a brave thing right
before election - decided the
constitutionality of the Suikey
Law in the circuit court.

The saloon & red light people
worked with all their might
against him. The Suikey law
case was one of Arthur's.
He told Mr Gabel that
Arthur's brief was the
best that had ever been
handed him during his
fifteen years as judge.
Arthur is doing mighty
well in his new position.

3.

He has had all kinds of compliments.

Apr 20.

So the suffrage bill is beaten! Well I expected it with that Legislature at least they are revealing their colors, and maybe at the next election the good people will wake up! Oh dear! isn't it hard to make them realize. I nearly worked my arm off getting people out to vote this election. Well, My Roger polled more votes in this precinct than any other candidate for the school board.

I was interested to hear about Flora Gaper. She certainly was stunning looking. I suppose she's neutral now, and doesn't care who licks the Germans.

4.
I'll forward ^{4.} mama's letter.
She's at Sebastopol, California,
with Aunt Clara and Uncle
John on the ranch. She has
had a fine trip so far, and written
very happy letters.

We have our annual
suffrage meeting Saturday, and
it falls to my lot to preside. Mrs
Thornhollow, acting president,
is out of town. Oh dear! I've accepted
the presidency of the Women's Bible
Class at Westminster, and I wish
I hadn't as it will be lots of work.

I've been struggling with
a new black silk poplin skirt,
and it has been a case of "as
ye sew ye shall rip," but I
guess it's all right now. I never
was cut out for a seamstress.

Letter from Mrs. Catt to Mrs. Upton, President of Ohio Woman Suffrage Association.)

New York, N.Y., April 19, 1915.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton,
Warren, Ohio.

My dear Harriot:

Your account of the manner in which your Executive Board in its effort to be just, invited both Congressional Union and National Congressional Committee to come into your state, is certainly interesting. I wonder, however, if that Board has lost its senses. It seems to me that any suffragists who have gone through one campaign ought to have made the discovery that strength lies in unity. The Republicans are always delighted when they discover a break in the ranks of the Democrats and the Democrats are delighted when the Republicans go to scrapping. The division of a party almost invariably means the victory of the other at election, and history has proved this so many times that they know what they are about when they are pleased at the division in the opposing ranks. What is true of political parties is even more true of a reform movement like ours. Our strength lies in a united band of women demanding the same thing.

Of course it means that you will have two organizations in your state, each one working its own way for Federal legislation, and each one accusing the other of trickiness, unfairness and all that sort of thing. Those who understand will be able to take one side or the other, but the rank and file will not trouble themselves with details - they will only know that the women are scrapping. If I were in your place with my point of view, I would have said to that Committee I insist upon your fortifying the State of Ohio against the Congressional Union. One national society in this State is enough, but if you want to have both you will have to get along without me. I would no more be the head of a Campaign Committee in a State where the women were divided up into two groups, fighting with each other, than I would cut my head off. When that time comes I retire to my little chicken ranch and those who like to scrap can scrap. I think your Board made a fatal mistake, and those of them who live long enough will see that they have done so.

In the effort to be fair to both sides they have set a wedge which will divide their own State forces. They were evidently thinking of Congressional action in Washington and it seemed so far away that it would not make any difference to Ohio.

Just imagine, will you, that a national amendment is submitted. The Ohio Legislature will have to ratify it if it carries. How are you going to get a Legislature to ratify it without having a united constituency demanding it behind every man in the Legislature? It cannot be done, and when the workers are all divided up into little camps, each calling the other "scab", the Ohio Legislature will do the natural thing and turn the amendment down.

More, suppose the Congressional Union comes into your State and begins to fight Democratic Congressman, just at the time when the political tide may be turning toward the Democratic Party to which you will have to look for any legislation you want. That would be a pretty predicament, would it not? I dread the time in this country, which I surely see is coming, when our forces are going to be divided up into little camps, each with its own leader and its own policy wasting strength fighting each other, instead of the enemy. That is exactly the condition into which the movement in England had degenerated before the war. There was no more chance for them to get a vote than there was for bumble bees. The war has knocked the militant movement into a sky hat and the non-militant movement has split over the question of peace. What will happen when the war is over God only knows.

Do for Heaven's sake tell your Board to make up its mind what it wants and stand by it unitedly and not invite camps of different leadership into the State.

Cordially yours,

Carrie Chapman Catt.

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1420 F STREET
WASHINGTON D. C.

Colors—Purple, White and Gold

New York Headquarters

13 EAST 41ST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Miss DORIS STEVENS, Organizer

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Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., *Vice-Chairman*
Mrs. Donald Hooker, Md., *Chairman Finance*
Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y.
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Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
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Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.



April 20, 1915

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Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
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Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
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Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Miss James:

We were delighted to receive your enthusiastic letter today saying that you would do all in your power to help ^{make} the Wisconsin Convention of the Congressional Union a success.

I think Miss Paul has written you that the 17th and 18th of June would probably be very convenient dates, if there was no objection to them in your state. Miss Paul will probably be able to come to Wisconsin for the convention, as she is planning to make a tour of the western states.

Thanking you for your encouragement and willingness to help, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Doris Stevens

Organizer Conventions.

DS/HBV



Report of the Civic Committee.

April 22, 1915.

The Civic Committee this year was composed of four ^h chairmen acting more or less independently. ~~This committee consists of the following members, --~~ Mrs. D.E. Pease, Mrs. P.L. Lincoln, Miss Iva Wood and myself. I have been a member of the Civic Committee for a good many years, but I believe we have the best report to give you today that we have ever had. The committee itself will be surprised at the combined results of all our work.

During the fall several "Get-Together Parties" were held in the Auditorium club rooms. A canvass was made of all the unmarried people employed in our schools and stores. ⁷ One hundred and thirty-two invitations were issued, -- the committee furnished the refreshments and the amusements. You may wonder ~~what~~ this has to do with civics, but our committee felt that civic hospitality was an important phase of civics, that our young people should be given an opportunity of knowing each other.

In January we decided the greatest need of our community was a Humane Society, for harrowing tales of abuse of the helpless were continually being told. We sent to Hartland for an organizer. Being unable to attend, he sent a substitute, and on January 15th the Richland County Humane Society was organized. Although not four months old, it now numbers more than ~~seventy~~ ^{thirty} members throughout the county, -- members paying dues.

One of our ^{Civic Com.} ~~members~~ organized a Mothers' Club which holds one meeting each month during the school year. Its purpose is to study child welfare, the programs consisting of practical talks on diet, sanitation and home problems. Once a year the fathers and the school board are extended invitations, and a social evening is planned.

The mothers decided that it would be advantageous to continue the Kindergarten forenoons during the summer and to provide for this, the Mothers' Club sold home baking during the Chataqua, gave a bazaar and served

two after theater lunches.

The University Extension Division is interested in the work of the Mothers' Club, sending literature for distribution and offering to provide lectures. The Club is now considering the continuation of the Kindergarten during June and July. ^WThough this club the school and community are being more closely associated. So much for the Mothers' Club, of which Miss Iva Wood is president.

The little Auditorium park will bear testimony to the work of the committee of 1914 and 1915, not perhaps this summer, but in the years to come, with its many blossoms and inviting shade, we hope it will prove a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Our playgrounds are over crowded, making any kind of systematized play out of the question, unless apparatus ^{is} ~~could~~ be provided. With this in mind, a supper was given a few weeks ago at Mrs. Lincoln's, to which were bidden the people most interested in the playground movement. Ways and means were discussed, and a subcommittee appointed from those present,-- Prof. Johnson, T.M. Bremer, Mr. and ~~M~~rs. Sallickson, Miss Ida Miller, Miss Iva Wood and myself made up the sub-committee. The committee voted to make March 27th tag-day.--and close the day with a Federation Supper at the Auditorium. After deducting all expenses, \$160.95 have been deposited in the bank. We are hoping the Federation today will vote the expenses of the supper, which will make \$186.00 to be divided between the three schools, ~~and we can see the apparatus ready in time for Arbor Day.~~

This completes our yearly report, ~~xxx~~. Now follow the recommendations we would make for the work of the coming year.

Every city is legally provided with city fathers,-- but how much more important that every city should be properly 'mothered, and this seems to fall to the civic committee of the Federation.

Of all the work of club women ^{all the} ^{of the U.S.} I think the most significant was the work accomplished by the women of the city of Rochester. These women were

appalled at the infant mortality, especially during the summer months and in the manufacturing districts, ^{of this city,} Many of you know the story ^{of Rochester} and I will try to make it as brief as possible.----

The milk was tested and its history traced. They found the death angel concealed himself in the milk cans. Milk depots were opened and milk was obtained from dairymen who were willing to have their barns and cattle inspected. The milk was shipped in refrigerator cans and taken directly to the depots, where a nurse sold milk to the "little mothers of the poor" and taught them how to care for the bottle as well as the baby. The first summer this was tried, the mortality was reduced over 50%. This is what the maternal instinct can do when it is socialized, and not selfishly individualized. Those of us who can keep cows for our babies like to assume that all is well, or drug our consciences in regard to other people's babies.

But all is not well in our community. Some milk that is delivered mornings --in cool weather-- is sour before night,--some of the milk is blue and thin. One mother found she could not keep the baby's milk 12 hours even with ice, so she changed milk, and one morning soon after changing, she herself drank a glass of milk (or tried to), but the milk had such a peculiar taste that it nauseated her. Upon questioning the delivery boy, he admitted that the cow had stepped into the pail. It is only fair to those who sell a high grade of milk under sanitary conditions to see that all milk sold is wholesome. What better work could the civic committee do than to buy a tester with which to test the milk and inspect the barns of dairymen/. Conscientious dairymen will welcome such inspection, and the careless, irresponsible ones should not be permitted to endanger the lives of babies by selling milk.

To beautify a town may be ideal work for a civic committee, but to make a town safe and sanitary is far more vital work for a civic committee.

Ada L. Jones

CARL MINKLEY,
1269 19th St.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Fourth District,
Milwaukee County



WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE,
ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
MADISON.

Milwaukee, 4/25/15

Miss Ada L. James.
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Madam:

In reply to your letter of April 23rd will say that I do not object to anyone using anything that I have said in public and therefore would not object your using a quotation from my speech made in the Assembly in 1913.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours

Carl Minkley

P. M. M. J

1915, Apr. 30

KENOSHA COUNTY EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

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My dear Miss James -

Your letter of the 25th reached me only yesterday - I shall be away from home until the middle of June as if the Congressional Union convention is held in Wisconsin that month I can do nothing but attend duty as I am interested in the work.

The month of May I am to spend in New York at the Hotel Holley, Washington Square.

Please write me again if you have decided on any definite plan - I shall see you Miss Stevens in New York and if the convention is later will help more but my health is too uncertain for me to assume any of the responsibilities at the present moment.

Faithfully yours -

Harriet F. Bain

Summerville D.C.

April 30 - 1915.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

Branch of International Woman Suffrage Alliance and of National Council of Women

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505 Fifth Avenue, New York

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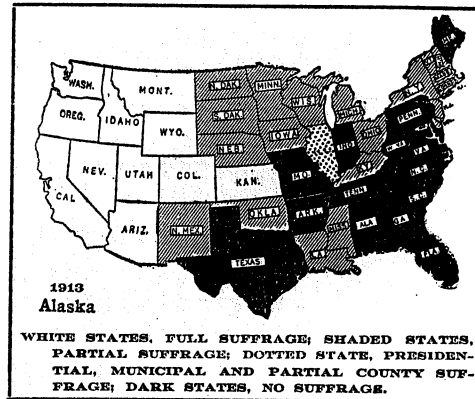
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS,

505 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



May 5, 1915

CALL TO CONFERENCE

The National Board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is calling a conference of the Executive Council, including also the State Congressional Chairmen, to meet in Chicago, Illinois, June 6th to 9th inclusive, 1915.

The suffrage current both in the states and at Washington is a strong one at present - the strongest we have ever known. The opportunity this strength affords and the consequent increasing responsibilities of the National Association make necessary, in the opinion of the Board, a conference of leaders at a semi-annual interval from the regular annual Convention. This year in particular, after the victory in the National Congress, where for the first time the Susan B. Anthony Amendment was brought to a vote in the Senate and House, the Board considers it especially important for suffrage leaders to hold a mid-year

council in the interests of the future campaign for national legislation.

Believing firmly that the progress of suffrage depends first upon activity within the states and second upon the efficiency with which the relation between state and national work is maintained, the National Association is striving to promote the utmost unification of effort. The value of close cooperation between the States and the National Congressional Committee, so strikingly exhibited in the results of the vote in Congress last January, calls for still more consistent effort and efficiency in this direction in the future.

National affairs, therefore, as concerned with state and Congressional district organization, will be the main subject of the June Conference, to which are invited all state presidents and other members of the Executive Council of the National Association, all state congressional chairmen, and any other member of each state association who may be selected by the state officers.

The National Board urges most earnestly that this call be responded to by every suffragist who receives it.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW
MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK
MRS. DESHA BRECKINRIDGE
MISS KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS
MRS. RICHARD Y. FITZGERALD
MRS. ORTON H. CLARK
MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS
MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER
MRS. MEDILL McCORMICK

National Board of Directors.

MRS. MEDILL MCCORMICK
CHAIRMAN

OFFICE

TELEPHONE MAIN 3597

National Congressional Committee

OF THE

National American Woman Suffrage Association

MUNSEY BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

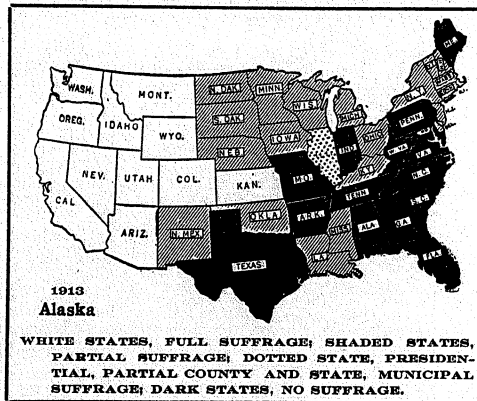
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LINCOLN, NEB.
MISS JEANETTE RANKIN
MISSOULA, MONT.



Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Centre,
Wis.

May 6, 1915.

My dear Miss James:-

The National Board is issuing today a call for a conference of the state leaders of the National Association in Chicago, June 6th to 9th. As the chief business of this conference will be the discussion of the National's work for the federal amendment and the coordination of state and federal work, I want to add my own request, as chairman of the National Congressional Committee, for a full representation from your state, and especially that you, as state executive member, make every effort to be there.

The National Congressional Committee has been more than gratified by the cooperation it has received from the states during the two years since the congressional district organization was started. The work was necessarily at long range, however, and we now need a closer contact, with a more definite program. We have tried to keep you informed, through our letters to your president and congressional chairman, and the Headquarters News Letter, of the situation in Congress, and have asked them, in turn, to keep us posted from the state point of view about the congressmen and the situation in their districts. Now we want to reduce this long range effort to practical political work, and to do this it is necessary to meet and make plans together.

I will write you later as to the program of the conference, place of meeting in Chicago, etc. The delegates will be entertained by the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association and the details of the arrangements will be forwarded within a week.

Very sincerely yours,

Ruth McCormick

(Mrs. Medill McCormick)

Chairman.

EMM

Please reply to 505 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

1915, Apr. 30

Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 1420 F STREET

WASHINGTON D. C.

Colors - Purple, White and Gold

New York Headquarters

13 EAST 41ST STREET

NEW YORK CITY

MISS DORIS STEVENS, Organizer

Executive Committee

- Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
- Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y., *Vice-Chairman*
- Mrs. Donald Hooker, Md., *Chairman Finance*
- Mrs. Mary Beard, N. Y.
- Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
- Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, N. Y.
- Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
- Miss Elsie Hill, Conn.
- Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
- Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Pa.

Return



New York, May 7, 1915.

Advisory Council

- Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, N. Y.
- Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, N. Y.
- Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.
- Mrs. Edward N. Breitung, N. Y.
- Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
- Mrs. Winston Churchill, N. H.
- Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Cal.
- Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
- Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
- Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
- Mrs. John Dewey, N. Y.
- Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Md.
- Miss Lavinia Dock, N. Y.
- Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, Oregon
- Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mass.
- Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
- Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore, Cal.
- Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
- Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
- Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
- Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
- Miss Ada L. James, Wis.
- Miss Helen Keller, Mass.
- Mrs. Florence Kelley, N. Y.
- Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
- Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
- Mrs. William Bross Lloyd, Ill.
- Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
- Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
- Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Va.
- Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page, Mass.
- Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
- Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.
- Mrs. William Prendergast, N. Y.
- Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.
- Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, N. Y.
- Mrs. Mary C. Therkelsen, Ore.
- Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
- Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, N. J.
- Mrs. John Jay White, D. C.
- Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Cal.
- Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.

Miss Ada James,
Richland Center, Wis.

My dear Miss James:

I reached New York the 5th and had an interview with Miss Stevens the 6th in regard to the possibilities for Congressional Union Convention in Wisconsin. Miss Stevens left yesterday for a much needed vacation and wished me to write you for her as well as for myself. She is most anxious that Wisconsin have the Convention in June and asks you to take the Chairmanship. June 28th and 29th would suit her convenience but early in July would be possible.

I enclose list of Wisconsin members of the Union which may be of use to you. We also discussed the best city and Miss Stevens seemed in favor of Madison. She feels the work should be done by individual suffragists and not through the state organization.

The three most imperative requisites are (1) a deputation to call on United States Senator or a representative, the individual to be selected by you. (2) a reception, and (3) business sessions. (a) explanation of Federal work. (b) organization of state branch Congressional Union.

In addition to this Miss Hazel MacKaye's play is most desirable if that can be arranged.

Kindly send us your final answer to this request as early as possible addressing me at Hotel Holly, Washington, Square, West, or Congressional Union Headquarters, 13 East 41st Street.

I expect to be home the middle of June and will attend the Convention. Will also do anything for you here if you desire.

Hoping that this may be successfully arranged,

Faithfully yours,

Harriet F. Bann



May 9 1915

Miss Lida L. James

Richmond Center Wisconsin

My dear Miss James. I remember with pleasure your former letters to me, also the meeting with you and your father in Madison during the winter, and have been wondering why you were not with us again, or that I might have heard from you. I saw your father one morning since I met you and him in Madison, it was while the Senate was in session, but could not get my eyes on him again after the Senate adjourned.

I am very sorry that I am not able to congratulate you on the legislatures vote on the question of Women Suffrage. I however am not so sorry for this (for I question whether the benefits which would be derived by women, should suffrage carry, be any more than equal to the burdens and responsibilities that they would be obliged to assume) as I was to be a member of the Legislature at a time when the suffrage bills before were treated with so much disrespect.

I appreciate very much that ^{you} have considered my ^{opinion} of enough importance to write me and solicit a statement from me, on Women Suffrage. I will gladly do so, but want to see Miss Lida Gale and consult with her as to how it could

May 9 1915

be best worded, so as to be satisfactory to your lady, and do a ^{good} little good. She is at home again, and I am going to see her tomorrow.

I will say that my views as to Women Suffrage have not changed since I wrote you before, only that if I see you treated lady's treated much more as you were "even insulted" by the members of the Assembly, it will make an ardent advocate of Women Suffrage off me.

I am writing this letter at my home there is no fire in the house and I am so chilly that I can hardly write naturally you will ^{notice} how shaky it is.

I will however try and mix some business with this letter which you need not in any way consider unless it is of some material advantage to your lady. You have undoubtedly considerable printing to be done, in your work which you would like to have done as good and cheap as you can.

Along with four other I have commenced the publication of the Sub So Democrat, ^{at Baraboo} which we purchased from the former publisher and have installed a new Linotype press and every thing that goes to make a very good job printing establishment. we have one of our five "Mr R. J. Lebourm a graduate of the University" as Editor and manager who you will find is a real gentleman should you decide to do any business with him,

May 9 1915

We will meet any competition and guaranty prompt and good work besides courteous treatment. And I will offer you the free use of our paper for any any announcements you may wish to make personally, or any articles you want to publish that you have written.

I have heard of some very flattering comments you have made of me for which I want to thank you. I am referring to the way I treated the Suffrage Ladies in Madison.

With best wishes for the work you are doing, and many kind regards to your father I am

Yours very sincerely

Senator Geo Staudenmayer

P.S.
I will send the statement in a few days.

BURDETTE F. WILLIAMS
ERICH C. STERN

WILLIAMS & STERN
LAWYERS
WELLS BUILDING
MILWAUKEE

May 12, 1915.

Miss Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wis.

My dear Miss James:

Please pardon me for the delay in answering your letter of May 4th.

With regard to my views on the subject of Woman's Suffrage, I believe that my vote in the Legislative Session of 1911, as well as the slight assistance which I was able to render during the subsequent campaign for the constitutional amendment, placed me on record in favor of extending the franchise to women. To that I can only add that I have not in the least changed my views in this regard, and it is with pleasure and interest that I see the white portion of your suffrage map covering one-third or more of our country's territory and steadily creeping eastward.

Yours very respectfully,

Erich C. Stern.

ECS-S

HOLZAPFEL PUBLISHING COMPANY, CLEONA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1887. BOOK CATALOG AND JOB PRINTING SOLICITED. INCORPORATED 1905

MANUFACTURERS AND PUBLISHERS OF POPULAR SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

Ada L. James,
Richland Center, Wis.
Dear Madam:-

MAY 12 1915

I am pleased to own your esteemed favor of 9th.

I am pleased to note that you have grasped the most effective way of winning votes now-a-days for a cause, namely: The cartoon way. If this way is worked in a snow storm style, it wins success as unerringly as the earth turns on its axis.

Last Fall we inaugurated an idea of overwhelming a voter's mind with an avalanche of cartoons between which we sandwiched reading matter that he would not otherwise look at for a moment. Whether you are a Democrat or a Republican in your political views, you appreciate the fact that the Tariff controversy is an old thrashed out subject on which it is very hard to get a hearing. But our Protective Tariff booklets accomplished the feat.

Under another cover I am pleased to send you a few sample woman suffrage booklets for you to try out practically with real voters so that you can give them an actual test as to their effectiveness for converting voters to woman suffrage.

Last Fall the Hon. C. B. Slemp of the 9th Congressional District of Virginia realized that he had before himself the severest fight of his political life to win his re-election as the Representative in Congress. He scattered only 15,000 copies of our booklets around in his District, and won a larger majority than he had in 1912. Not only the eyes of all Virginia, but the political eyes of the Nation were riveted on this contest. The role which our booklet played in winning Slemp's victory won the State Chairman, the Hon. Geo. L. Hart, in favor of the cartoon way of conducting a political campaign. In a strong Democratic State like Virginia, Mr. Hart believes he can win a Republican majority by hammering the voters with cartoons. We produced three different cartoons for him, proofs of which please find under another cover. I am sending these to you because they happen to be in line with your own idea of using placards. What's good for winning Republican votes should be good also for winning votes for woman suffrage--I mean the cartoon way should win votes for women as effectively as it can win votes for the Republicans or the Democrats.

I am sending you proofs of a new lot of cuts that came in a few days ago from our engravers. Any one or more of these could be enlarged. The cost would be 10 cents per square inch for the enlarging,

and the production of the plate from which to print the placards. In connection with the picture likely you would want some reading matter. After procuring the plate and setting the type additional cost would vary according to quantity desired. But really I believe that handing or mailing a booklet of cartoons to voters would be cheaper and more effective by far than hanging up a cartoon in a window where it would be looked at by passers by in a hurry and bent on other pursuits. A booklet would be taken home, shown to the family, read at leisure when the mind would be open for giving woman suffrage arguments "a chance", and would be preserved as a highly prized souvenir.

If our 20-page booklet pleased you, I am sure I have in store a surprise yielding still more pleasure when I can show you a copy of our 68-page booklet of such stuff.

Mrs. Reed of Leonia, N. J., tried some of our booklets, and wrote that they effected about 50% converts.

If the booklets should average anywhere half as satisfactory as they averaged in Mrs. Reed's distribution, there would certainly be nothing cheaper by way of winning votes for the woman suffrage Amendment.

With the woman suffrage booklets I ventured to send you a few samples of our Protective Tariff booklets used last Fall by the Republican Party. If you should happen to be a Democrat in your political leanings, these Tariff booklets may not please you, but in that event the booklets should prove to your mind all the more forcibly that such stuff appeals to men voters and WINS their votes. In Syracuse, N. Y., about 20,000 of these booklets were used, and resulted in turning about 8000 votes from Free Trade in 1912 to Protection in 1914. I grant that there are good and strong arguments in favor of Free-Trade, and I allow that the Tariff controversy is a matter of pretty well thrashed out straw so that it is very hard to rivet the attention of voters on Tariff arguments, but our cartoon booklets worked the trick with almost incredible effectiveness wherever they were used. I have here dozens of instances similar to the Syracuse experience.

I find that in two County campaigns in Maryland the average cost for reaching a person attending a public suffrage meeting was 15 cents. The cost per vote for electing United States Senator Stevenson of your State was \$3.54 a piece. Our Tariff booklets in Syracuse, N. Y., won 8000 votes at 2-1/2 cents a piece.

Mailing our 20-page booklets direct to voters would cost less than 3 cents a piece, and distributing them by personal workers would cost less. In fact, the distribution by personal workers could be made to pay for itself altogether by selling 36-page booklets at 10 cents per copy and 68-page booklets at 20 cents per copy. These booklets would cost you only 2 cents and 4 cents per copy respectively in large lots, or 2-1/2 and 5 cents per copy in small lots.

I asked my stenographer to transcribe the itemized statement of costs and results of campaigning the two Maryland counties mentioned above.

To cover Wisconsin with a booklet for every voter would require about 500,000. Such a lot of 20-page booklets for free distribution would cost you only \$5000, f.o.b. your city. Can your mind grasp the tremendous effect that such a snow storm of booklets showered over the man voters of your city would produce by way of winning victory for the Amendment?

(3)

We are making plates for 88 pages of this stuff, but in various ways delays crept in so that we have the type set for only about 50 pages so far. It may take a week or ten days before we get the type set for all of the 88 pages. After the 88 pages are in shape, 30 of the best ones should be picked out for 20-page booklets for free distribution, and the remaining 68 pages arranged for 68-page booklets and 36-page booklets.

We prepared altogether different cover pages for the 20-page booklets for free distribution, and the larger booklets for sale at 10 cents or 20 cents per copy respectively.

I am very glad the sample booklet appealed favorably to your mind, and I trust that a trial distribution of a few among real voters may very agreeably surprise you in regard to the effectiveness of these booklets for winning men's votes.

In all sorts of advertising effectiveness is cheaper than cheapness. You go into a campaign to win, and any advertising matter that fails to help you win is dear no matter how cheap it may have been. Any advertising stuff that helps you win is cheap no matter how dear it may be. But here I am offering you the most effective piece of literature that can possibly be produced at rock bottom cost so that here you have a remarkable combination of effectiveness and cheapness. I am willing to venture a dollar against a doughnut that \$5000 worth of our 20-page booklets will win far more votes for the Amendment in favor of woman suffrage than you can get hold of for distribution in this campaign.

Awaiting your future esteemed commands, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

G. HOLZAPFEL.
per E. M. S.

Madison, May 18, 1915

My dear Miss James,

It is impossible for me to apologize for the worst social sin we can commit — not answering a request; I can only say that I have been overburdened and, I believe, suffering from brain-fog, and the thing I absolutely could not attack was the mass of correspondence that accumulated while I was in this condition. I am relieved of many of my tasks; I resigned from the Charities Board, and

that gives me breathing time. I had telephoned to Mrs. Hooper to tell you that those drafts of leaflets you made were sent to Mrs. Jourdans, either Miss Curtis took them to her or sent them. I have not had them. You know that you requested that they be sent to Headquarters.

As to the Germans in Madison who are for support - they are few and far between. In the University Mr. Kohlenberg I suppose is the only one openly so. I imagine both Profs. Voss & Hoffeld are

for it and perhaps if you ask them to prepare statements they would do so.

I have wondered about Judge Siebecker, the brother-in-law of La Follette; surely he must be for it.

a few years ago when Mrs Von Gudden spoke to the Germans here there were about 14 responses and not a one man!

I was disappointed at the vote on the County Referendum 27-57; the other vote was better than we had expected. We are

still working with the Senate. At present
the Joint Guardianship Bill is taking
my attention. I hear the committee has
considerably amended the original bill,
but I believe has kept the part I specially
thought necessary, so we will not grumble.

I am very sorry that I can be
of no more help to you. Now that I feel
free I will try to scare up some
Germans for you.

With love

Rachel S. Jackson

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

WISCONSIN WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

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WAUKESHA, WIS.

ALICE B. CURTIS, SECRETARY

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LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

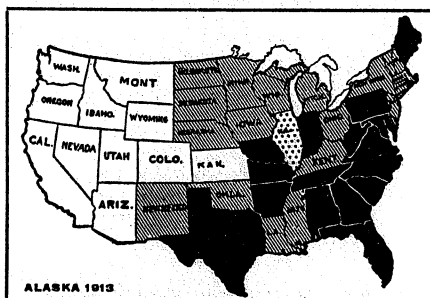
MRS. EDWARD S. JORDAN, KENOSHA
FINANCE COMMITTEE

MRS. A. S. QUACKENBUSH, PORTAGE
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MISS ADA JAMES, RICHLAND CENTER
LITERATURE COMMITTEE

MRS. B. C. GUDDEN, OSHKOSH
PRESS COMMITTEE

MRS. JOSEPH JASTROW, MADISON
LECTURE COMMITTEE



ALASKA 1915

WHITE STATES: FULL SUFFRAGE
 DOTTED STATES: MUNICIPAL, PRESIDENT, PARTIAL
 COUNTY AND STATE SUFFRAGE
 SHADED STATES: PARTIAL SUFFRAGE
 DARK STATES: NO SUFFRAGE

May 18, 1915

Dear Miss James:-

Thank you very much for the checks. But you didn't need to feel that there was any patience involved on my part for I knew you were mighty busy and I didn't mind if you hadn't sent the money before next month. I never pay bills only on the first so it was perfectly all right.

Glad the stuff arrived in time for the meeting. I was alarmed about it having only read, the request the day before.

Now as to "Your Girl and "ine" We took in \$51.00 but the film cost us \$35.00 and our advertising and piano player and other things ran the amount up to \$50.00 so we made \$1.00. But we thanked our stars that we weren't in the hole and we felt good that we got all that good propoganda for nothing. We made many converts to the cause and we assured ourselves that suffragists can get a crowd out, even in Waukesha.

Here is what to do to get the film in your town. Write Mr Fox, World Film Corporation, 207 S. ~~Dearborn~~ Wabash, Ave, Chicago. Tell him Mrs Haight suggested that he might let you have the film for \$15.00. Tell him your population is small and you wouldn't be warranted in paying more than \$15.00 for it. Then go to your local manager and tell him your society can secure the film (if you find you can) and that you will canvass the town to sell tickets. Get your tickets from Mr Fox. Tell him to send you 500. You handle all the tickets and all the money. After the show is over send ~~xxxx~~ ~~of the money~~ ~~to Mr Fox~~ ~~Let your local manager keep~~ ~~of the tickets sold~~, He will send them to Mr Fox who will in turn give him 20 cents for every ticket he turns in. That is if you charge 20 cts admission. We did and we had as big a crowd as if we had charged but 10 cts. However you must use your own judgement as to the admission. Then you keep the ~~1/4~~ of the ~~xxxx~~ ~~money~~. You can return the ~~1/4~~ of the tickets to Mr Fox. When you find you can get the film, set your date long enough ahead so Mr Fox can have time to be sure of booking it to you for that date. About two weeks is time enough.

Glad you called on Mrs Putler. She will be here today but returns tomorrow taking her aunt back with her.

Love and good wishes,

[Handwritten signature]

Milwaukee District, Wisconsin Conference

Methodist Episcopal Church
Milwaukee

E. D. KOHLSTEDT, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT
231 SEVENTEENTH STREET
TELEPHONE WEST 2875

May 20, 1915

OFFICE HOURS:
MONDAYS 3 TO 5 P. M.
TUESDAYS 9 A. M. TO 12 M.
AT OTHER TIMES BY APPOINTMENT

Miss Ada L. James,

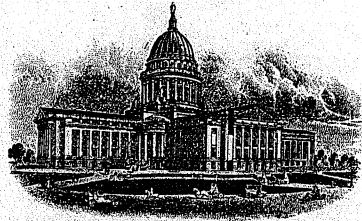
Richland Center, Wis.

Dear Miss James:

With all my heart, I vote for equal suffrage. The very fact that the brewers are so violently opposed to the movement to grant the franchise to the women of Wisconsin ought to dispel any doubt as to its advisability among those to whom manhood means more than money.

Cordially Yours,





WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE,
SENATE CHAMBER,
MADISON.

1915, May 19

However men regard the extension of the suffrage to women, it is little short of persecution to refuse to them a referendum on the matter. Legislators are supposed to represent not only the voters but the people. When any group of the people asks for a referendum on their right to the franchise, it should never be withheld, by the group which happens to possess the franchise.

Senator Geo. Staudenmayer. 27 Dist

I heartily concur in the foregoing and regret exceedingly that the women of Wisconsin have not been given more courteous treatment by the present Legislature.

Almy Bennett
Sen. 31st Dist.
Wauvea

VOTES FOR WOMEN EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

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SECRETARY: MRS. CHARLES P. HOWLAND

TREASURER: MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY

NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN.
MRS. RAYMOND BROWN, PRESIDENT

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY
MISS MARY GARRETT HAY, CHAIRMAN

EQUAL FRANCHISE SOCIETY
MRS. HOWARD MANSFIELD, PRESIDENT

COLLEGIATE LEAGUE
MRS. CHARLES L. TIFFANY, PRESIDENT

MEN'S LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
JAMES LEES LAIDLAW, PRESIDENT

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ORGANIZATION: MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
FINANCE: MRS. WARNER LEEDS

LITERATURE: MRS. HOWARD MANSFIELD
PUBLIC HEARINGS: MISS HARRIET MAY MILLS

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6TH: MRS. HELEN B. OWENS, ITHACA
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9TH: MRS. CARL OSTERHELD, YONKERS
10TH: MRS. GORDON NORRIE, STAATSBURG
11TH: MRS. GEORGE NOTMAN, KEENE VALLEY
12TH: MISS LUCY C. WATSON, UTICA

TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 6370

PLEASE
MAIN HEADQUARTERS
303 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
Bring to Chicago

May 20, 1915.

To
Miss Alice Paul
and
Members of the Board of the Congressional Union;

I was much distressed at the account in New York City and upstate papers of the demonstration attempted by the Congressional Union to heckle the President.

Not long ago I wrote Miss Paul in behalf of, and by instruction of, the Empire State Campaign Committee and implored her to see that the Congressional Union should conduct no activities in New York until after the vote upon our pending amendment was taken. I tried to make it clear that any demonstration in the interest of a Federal campaign might seriously damage the New York referendum. In reply, Miss Paul wrote an entirely satisfactory letter in which I understood that she gave a definite pledge in behalf of the Union to keep its activities out of the State. She mentioned that plans were already under way for a deputation to visit Senator O'Gorman, but that when that was over, nothing further would be done. Bad tactics as I believed that to be, I made no protest as I thought security was pledged in the compact against further mischief.

I was therefore startled and dismayed to read that the compact had been broken and the worst political blunder possible had been committed.

The effect has already been disastrous. Even before that occurrence one newspaper which more than any other educates popular opinion in Schuyler County, refused any longer to print suffrage material and announced its intention to change its pro editorials to those of opposition, on account of the attempted attack of your representatives upon the President in Philadelphia.

A suffrage member of Senator O'Gorman's family has told me that it had been believed that he would come around our way and vote for our amendment, but that the demonstration of the Congressional Union had set him back in his former position of dead opposition.

It was hard enough to bear these results of activities not included in the compact. But now that that has been flagrantly violated and in consequence a statewide revulsion against our movement created, I am moved to enter protest. I do it in my own name since I am not in New York where I can consult the Empire State Campaign Committee, although I feel certain all its members would agree. I make this appeal privately and confidentially.

The women of New York have labored seventy years to get public opinion up to the point where a referendum is possible. There are thousands of women making the supremest sacrifice of their lives for this campaign. Our vote comes November 2nd; Congress doesn't open before December 1st. Is it not good sense, fair courtesy and good tactics to give these women of the campaign states the best chance possible? Are you not willing as a Board to desist from interviews, attacks or demonstrations in connection with the President, prominent Congressmen and the Democratic Party, until our vote is over? Are you not willing to give the campaign states the assurance that you will do so?

It would be a tragedy unspeakable, if, losing our battle next November, we who are working at our utmost speed, are not able to lay the onus of responsibility upon our opponents, but must shamefacedly admit that the force which turned the tide against us came from our own camp! Yet that is quite possible.

In a referendum we must depend upon the votes of all parties, and we are equally obligated to the Republicans and Democrats, one having put our measure through one legislature, the other through the succeeding legislature.

It happens in New York that our suffrage cause may depend for its next step chiefly upon the Democrats. This is confidential of course. The Democrats brought on a Constitutional Convention this year. Then in the Republican wave which swept the country they lost control of it. It will be the usual party tactics to try to defeat the Constitution when submitted next November. If the Democrats succeed in doing this they will have the opportunity of bringing on another Convention at an early date which they would naturally hope to control. Now if we lose in New York our hope must be that the Democrats will be able to carry out their plan and in doing it give us another submission. A national anti Democratic campaign at this time would be exceedingly bad for our State work in New York. Those working for referendum success must maintain strict neutrality between parties, and so your policy and ours clash to the serious disadvantage of the present campaigns.

I suppose your members are all of the opinion that cudgelling men and parties is the way to win them and that our way is wrong. Let us grant for the moment that you are right. Still we represent the big majority of suffragists and our way of working has brought the referendum we sought. Isn't it good tactics to give us the benefit of the doubt for the few months remaining? And is it good politics to antagonize and anger the great mass of working suffragists in the campaign states?

#3

Believing that the report is untrue that the Congressional Union desires to defeat the amendments in the campaign states, and that you are true suffragists, I await your assurance that you will help our campaigns by abstinence from your usual activities.

Yours very truly,

Carrie Chapman Catt

C.R.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

National conference, Chicago, Illinois, June 6 to 9.

1745 Conway Building,
Chicago, Illinois,
May 22, 1915.

TO MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND CONFERENCE DELEGATES:

Enclosed you will find a program of the National Conference which is to be held in Chicago June 6 to 9. From the replies to the call already received, it is certain that this conference will be well attended, and its discussions will be of unquestionable importance. If you have not already decided to come, will you not do so now, and notify us at once, so that provision may be made for your accommodation?

The Conference headquarters will be the LaSalle Hotel, corner of LaSalle and Madison Streets. Delegates may be accommodated at this hotel, in single rooms with bath or double rooms with bath, through the hospitality of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association. This association is also issuing invitations for a dinner on Tuesday evening, at which the representatives of the campaign states will be among the special guests of honor. On Monday the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association will give a luncheon in honor of Dr. Shaw and the other National Officers, and on Tuesday the delegates will be entertained at luncheon by Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Each affiliated organization of the National Association is entitled, as stated in the call, to four voting representatives in the Conference. The sessions will be open, however, to all persons interested. Following the Conference there will be a meeting of the Executive Council and the National Board.

Please make every effort to come, and let us know at once whether to expect you, addressing your reply to 1745 Conway Building, Chicago, Illinois.

For the National Board,

RUTH McCORMICK
(Mrs. Medill McCormick.)

New York, June 24th, 1915.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt,
303 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Catt:-

I have been traveling in the West and have therefore been prevented from answering your letter of May 26th which arrived during my absence.

In this letter you state that the Congressional Union has broken a "compact". You say "Miss Paul wrote an entirely satisfactory letter in which I understood that she gave a definite pledge in behalf of the Union to keep its activities out of the State. She mentioned that plans were already underway for a deputation to visit Senator O'Gorman, but that when that was over, nothing further would be done. Bad tactics as I believed that to be, I made no protest as I thought security was pledged in the compact against further mischief. I was therefore startled and dismayed to read that the compact had been broken."

This was evidently written without having my letter before you. The only letter I have written to you stated that while we were planning to hold our Conventions and start our organization in every state we would not hold such conventions or begin such organization work in any of the campaign states until the close of the campaigns. The only point discussed in my letter was this question of organizing state conventions at which officers for the state branches were to be elected and state constitutions adopted. Nothing whatever was said about discontinuing in the campaign states all work which our individual members had been doing in the past two years, such as securing additional members, subscribers to the paper and writing to and interviewing their congressmen. The deputation to Senator O'Gorman to which you refer as having been explicitly excluded from the "compact" was not even mentioned in my letter. Our statement merely was that we would not hold our New York convention and start our formal organization in New York until the close of the referendum campaign. This compact has not been broken.

In regard to the interview with Senator O'Gorman, which you were informed reacted upon him unfortunately, I can only say that Senator O'Gorman told a member of the Mayor's Cabinet that the delegation had made a deep and most favorable impression upon him. We all know that we can always find such "evidence" on both sides as to the result of any action. I cannot myself see how the suffrage movement, either state or national, can be anything but aided by presenting to the different political leaders the strong suffrage sentiment which exists among their constituents, - unless indeed other suffragists make such delegations occasion for hostile criticism.

You speak of an "attempted attack" by our "representatives upon the President in Philadelphia" which was the cause, you say, of a newspaper withdrawing its editorial support of suffrage. The phrase "attempted attack" is misleading. The incident so described was as follows:

A group of Pennsylvania women, including nearly all the Philadelphia leaders in the Pennsylvania referendum campaign (the President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Executive Secretary and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society; the President of the Home and School League, and the President of the Jewish Council of Women, for example) sent two of their members to Washington to ask the President to grant an audience to Suffragists while he was in Philadelphia welcoming four thousand newly naturalized citizens. The women, (both of them Directors of the Philadelphia Equal Franchise Society) who went to Washington to arrange the interview, waited in Washington three days for an answer from the

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President. He finally sent a message refusing the interview in Philadelphia and the deputation therefore did not wait upon him. Since none of the members of the deputation in Philadelphia made any attempt to see the President after he declined to meet them, it is impossible to understand how you can speak of an "attempted attack", and it seems to me that you could easily win back the support of the paper in question by sending the editor an accurate statement of what occurred. Certainly there should be great hope of winning him back if his defection is due only to misinformation.

In regard to the so-called "heckling" of the President in New York, I think that again you must be misinformed as to the facts. The president of a New York Suffrage League, numbering, according to its official statement, 4,000 women, sent a letter by the Secretary of the League and another suffragist who had been for three years connected with the staff of a New York Suffrage organization, to President Wilson, at the Hotel Biltmore, asking him to receive a deputation of suffragists while he was in the city. The bearers of the letter were not sent with the expectation that they would see the President and naturally there could have been no intention of their heckling him if they were not to see him. Inquiring at the hotel how they could get the letter to the President they were referred to the floor where he was lunching. There they found a number of men, presumably secret service officials and others, in the corridor. After asking various of these how they could get the letter to the President they sat on a couch waiting quietly in the hope that there would be an opportunity later to deliver the letter. While they were sitting there a crowd suddenly gathered in front of them. Not knowing what had happened they stood on the couch to see and found that the President had left the dining room and was passing near them, though they had been told he would leave at the other end of the hall and would not go through the corridor where they were sitting. Finding themselves suddenly almost face to face with the President one of them said "Mr. President, we have a letter from New York suffragists which we desire should be delivered to you", or words to that effect. When the President passed on without taking the letter the suffragists made no attempt to detain him and did not address him further. In the afternoon they tried again to get the letter to him taking it to the wharf as he had then gone on board the Mayflower. At the wharf they found the President's stenographer who promised to deliver the letter to the President. The leader of the deputation waited at her headquarters for the President's answer until the time of his departure from New York.

Can this incident be properly described as "heckling?" It seems to me that there was nothing in this occurrence which could have caused a "statewide revulsion against our movement", unless it came from the action of suffragists in denouncing the event in the press and describing it as something very different from what it was. May I suggest that the best way to have allayed "the statewide revulsion" to which you refer would have been to explain the occurrence in its true light to all critics, and if you thought a mistake had been made, to minimize it, instead of giving it wide publicity by denouncing it.

You state further: "A national anti-Democratic campaign at this time would be exceedingly bad for our state work in New York."

This statement suggests a situation which does not exist. There is no "national anti-Democratic campaign" in progress at this time.

Last autumn the Congressional Union did appeal to the women voters in the suffrage states to hold the Democratic party responsible for the position it had taken as a party, hostile to the Federal Amendment. We believe that this election work achieved its end. It undoubtedly made the National Suffrage Amendment an issue for the first time, in the election in all states where women vote. Moreover at the close of the election the Democratic party at once withdrew its long continued opposition to allowing the suffrage measure

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to come to a vote in the House, and the Democratic Rules Committee reported out the measure thus bringing it to a vote in the House for the first time in history. Whether we were right or wrong in the course adopted last autumn, it belongs to the past and not to the present. We hope that there never will be occasion for us to take part in another national election - that the amendment will be through Congress before another election arrives. We hope that the lesson of the last election will be sufficient to convince all parties that it is unwise to court such opposition as suffragists, through the help of the women voters, are in a position to give.

Your letters would indicate that your opposition to the work of the Congressional Union was due to the fact that New York is a campaign state and that you were only asking us to desist from our efforts on behalf of the federal amendment until the campaign is over.

In your first letter, for instance, you say "Six months hence, the field is free * * * * There are plenty of states where you are unorganized and where there is no campaign. Why not work there now?"

And yet seven days later you wrote to the President of the Ohio Woman Suffrage Association that in your opinion the Ohio Board in extending an invitation to the Congressional Union to organize in Ohio had "made a fatal mistake." You wrote also in this letter to the Ohio State President, "If I were in your place, with my point of view, I would have said to that committee, 'I insist upon your fortifying the State of Ohio against the Congressional Union'". Yet Ohio is a state in which there is no campaign and is presumably one of those to which you are advising us to go.

In your letters, you seem to take the position that you are speaking for the suffragists of the campaign states as against women from outside those states. You say "Is it not good sense, fair courtesy and good tactics to give these women of the campaign states the best chance possible?"

May I remind you that the women who are carrying on the agitation for the federal amendment in the campaign states are not women from outside those states but are women living in the campaign states and in nearly all cases active workers for their state referendum? Thus, every member of the Philadelphia deputation to which you refer was a Pennsylvanian, and many, as I have already said, were leading officers in the state work. Every member of the two deputations to Congressmen in New York, and of the proposed deputation to the President in New York, were New York women (several of them officers in the New York campaign), with the exception, in one instance, of our organizer, Miss Stevens. She was one of the speakers for one deputation, but I am sure that you cannot feel that she introduced any undesirable element in the deputation, in view of the fact that your organization, through one of your chairmen, Mrs. Whitehouse, has written to her asking her to take a position in your own organization.

Thus, while you are conscientiously of the opinion that the Congressional Union work is a mistake, and while conceivably you are even correct in your judgment, is it not obvious that other suffragists engaged in your own Campaign believe equally earnestly that this work helps the campaign in the State? Is it not the case that you are voicing the opinion of some New York women as against the opinion of other New York women, and not the opinion of New York women as against that of outsiders?

The attitude which you have taken towards these various incidents is due I know to lack of accurate information and I have therefore gone into detail in an endeavor to put before you the exact situation in each case.

I am enclosing a copy of my first letter to you and a copy of your letter to the President of the Ohio Suffrage Association which was sent to the members of the Board of the Ohio Association and through one of them to me, in case you may not have these letters accessible.

May I take this opportunity to assure you again of the very deep interest which we feel in the successful conclusion of the New York campaign and of our most earnest desire not to do anything which would imperil it.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Alice Paul,
Chairman.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
303 Fifth Avenue
New York

May 26, 1915

To
Miss Alice Paul
and
Members of the Board of the Congressional Union:

I was much distressed at the account in the New York City and upstate papers of the demonstration attempted by the Congressional Union to heckle the President.

Not long ago I wrote Miss Paul in behalf of, and by instruction of, the Empire State Campaign Committee and implored her to see that the Congressional Union should conduct no activities in New York until after the vote upon our pending amendment was taken. I tried to make it clear that any demonstration in the interest of a Federal campaign might seriously damage the New York referendum. In reply, Miss Paul wrote an entirely satisfactory letter in which I understood that she gave a definite pledge in behalf of the Union to keep its activities out of the State. She mentioned that plans were already under way for a deputation to visit Senator O'Gorman, but that when that was over, nothing further would be done. Bad tactics as I believed that to be, I made no protest as I thought security was pledged in the compact against further mischief.

I was therefore startled and dismayed to read that the compact had been broken and the worst political blunder possible had been committed.

The effect has already been disastrous. Even before that occurrence one newspaper which more than any other educates popular opinion in Schuyler County, refused any longer to print suffrage material and announced its intention to change its pro editorials to those of opposition, on account of the attempted attack of your representatives upon the President in Philadelphia.

A suffrage member of Senator O'Gorman's family has told me that it had been believed that he would come around our way and vote for our amendment, but that the demonstration of the Congressional Union had set him back in his former position of dead opposition.

It was hard enough to bear these results of activities not included in the compact. But now that that has been flagrantly violated and in consequence a statewide revulsion against our movement created, I am moved to enter protest. I do it in my own name since I am not in New York where I can consult the Empire State Campaign Committee, although I feel certain all its members would agree. I make this appeal privately and confidentially.

The women of New York have labored seventy years to get public opinion up to the point where a referendum is possible. There are thousands of women making the supremest sacrifice of their lives for this campaign. Our vote comes November 2nd; Congress doesn't open before December 1st. Is it not good sense, fair courtesy and good tactics to give these women of the campaign states the best chance possible? Are you not willing as a Board to desist from interviews, attacks or demonstrations in connection with the President, prominent Congressmen and the Democratic Party until our vote is over? Are you not willing to give the campaign states the assurance that you will do so?

It would be a tragedy unspeakable, if, losing our battle next November, we who are working at our utmost speed, are not able to lay the onus of responsibility upon our opponents, but must shamefacedly admit that the force which turned the tide against us came from our own camp! Yet that is quite possible.

In a referendum we must depend upon the votes of all parties, and we are equally obligated to the Republicans and Democrats, one having put our measure through one legislature, the other through the succeeding legislature.

It happens in New York that our suffrage cause may depend for its next step chiefly upon the Democrats. This is confidential of course. The Democrats brought on a Constitutional Convention this year. Then in the Republican wave which swept the country they lost control of it. It will be the usual party tactics to try to defeat the Constitution when submitted next November. If the Democrats succeed in doing this they will have the opportunity of bringing another Convention at an early date which they would naturally hope to control. Now if we lose in New York our hope must be that the Democrats will be able to carry out their plan and in doing it, give us another submission. A national anti Democratic campaign at this time would be exceedingly bad for our State work in New York. Those working for referendum success must maintain strict neutrality between parties, and so your policy and ours clash to the serious disadvantage of the present campaigns.

I suppose your members are all of the opinion that out-gelling men and parties is the way to win them and that our way is wrong. Let us grant for the moment that you are right. Still we represent the big majority of suffragists and our way of working has brought the referendum we sought. Isn't it good tactics to give us the benefit of the doubt for the few months remaining? And is it good politics to antagonize and anger the great mass of working suffragists in the campaign states?

Believing that the report is untrue that the Congressional Union desires to defeat the amendments in the campaign states, and that you are true suffragists, I await your assurance that you will help our campaigns by abstinence from your usual activities.

Yours very truly,

C.R.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

[1915?] [May?]

Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association

Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, President

Maukeshu

Dear Miss James:

I am getting troubled over the lateness of the season and no general work started. Do you think we should have a meeting of the board anyway without waiting for the result of the vote in the legislature? I wish now I had called a meeting as soon as possible after my election so that things could have got to going. Now it is house-cleaning time and it will be hard to get people interested in suffrage business.

You know of course this is not in the slightest degree a criticism of the delay in the legislature. I trust your judgment implicitly and I know that in most cases legislative work goes slower than slow. But things being as they are, what shall we do? I could not have a meeting next week but I could have it the week after--just house-cleaning week for most people.

Looking forward to next fall I do not want to come up to the convention with nothing at all to record. Write frankly as you must always -

Affectionately
J. N. Y.

158 Harvey Place
Mar. 23rd [1915]

Kba Linn Jones:

Thank you for your letter. I
wrote Mr. Klondike weeks ago &
you had no acknowledgment.
I do hope it can still be a -
ranged & shall await further
news with interest.

Yours truly
Linn Jones

Yours,

Conrad

Joyce Kuddick

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

303 Fifth Avenue

Miss Alice Paul

13 East 41st Street

New York

My dear Miss Paul:

I hereby acknowledge receipt of your letter and shall trust in your promise that New York is to have a free field to try its chances with the electorate of the State.

Cordially

C?R.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT